





HISTORY

OF THE

FRENCH REVOLUTION OF 1830:

WITH

ALL THE ANECDOTES

RELATING TO IT.

BY J. S. & C. C.

W. S. Linn & Columbus Conn.

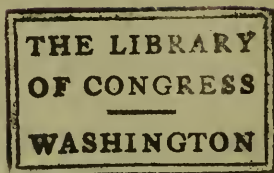


“Libertas, carissima populo!”—SALLUST.



PHILADELPHIA:

1830.



Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the eighth day of December, in the fifty-fifth year of the independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1830, J. S. & C. C. of the said district, have deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof they claim as proprietors, in the words following, to wit:

“History of the French Revolution of 1830: with all the Anecdotes relating to it. By J. S. & C. C.

“*Libertas, carissima populo!*” *Sallust.*

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intituled, “An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned”—and also to the act, entitled, “An act supplementary to an act, entitled, ‘An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned,’ and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints.”

D. CALDWELL,

Clerk of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

TO

PETER S. DUPONCEAU, LL.D.

PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY,
AND ATHENÆUM OF PHILADELPHIA,
CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE,
&c. &c.

THE FOLLOWING PAGES,

EMBRACING THE

HISTORY OF A MEMORABLE ERA IN THE
ANNALS OF HIS COUNTRY,

ARE,

With great respect and consideration,

DEDICATED,

BY

THE AUTHORS.



PREFACE.

AMONG the events that transpired on the eastern continent, during this century, none appear in a political point of view, so pregnant with interest and importance as those of which we are about to give the minutes. The recent revolution of France has made an axiom of the trite adage, so long despised by monarchs, that "the will of the people is sovereign." History does not record a revolution so gloriously conceived and so rapidly executed. In other times, Liberty, like a prude, had to undergo a ceremonious, delusive, and tedious course of courtship; her glimpses were few and far between; and what seemed favours from her, were only smiles: but France, laying aside the trammels of formality and time, flew to the goddess, and at once embraced her. Three days saw the French hurl the despot from his throne, disperse his minions, model their government, and erect the fane

of liberty on the ruins of aristocracy. We have only to regret that their enthusiasm was not of longer duration, and that they permitted a relique of the despotic family of the Bourbons, however restricted his power, to wield a sceptre over them. Undoubtedly they fought for republicanism, and they should have obtained it; but, as the illustrious Count de Survilliers remarks, and we coincide in his judgment, "the fate of the revolution is not yet decided." The reasons of influential men (who, by the way, lost neither a drop of blood nor sweat in the revolution) for installing the Duke of Orleans, are nugatory and unsatisfactory.

With regard to our work, we have only to remark, that a part of it comprises a free translation of a Parisian pamphlet, entitled "L'Histoire de la Régénération de la Liberté."

HISTORY

OF THE

FRENCH REVOLUTION OF 1830.



CHAPTER I.

State of France.—Charles the Tenth by an Ordinance dissolves the Chamber, suspends the Liberty of the Press, and changes the Electoral System.—Effects of this Policy.

26TH, 27TH OF JULY, 1830.

THE elections had just terminated to the great and unanimous satisfaction of France. The most profound calm, and perfect order reigned as well in Paris as in the departments. The citizens could not credit the report, notwithstanding the reiterated menaces of ministerial journals, that the court had resolved on striking the blow with the political sword so repeatedly brandished over their heads, and as uniformly returned,

in dread, to its scabbard. They could not imagine that audacity, associated with madness, would hurry their rulers to the execution of such a flagitious scheme, and awaited with confidence the dawn of the next day, when their assembled deputies should adjudicate a ministry which had been for one year an incubus on the country, compromising its honour, and undermining its liberties.

The royal government seemed to have renounced every hostile project against the chambers. Sealed letters had been addressed to the peers of France; the session was to open on the third of August.

But while the citizens, full of confidence in the legal order, expected justice from the firmness and devotion of their commissioners, the most execrable intrigues were plotting at court, and the project which they imagined the ministry dared not attempt, was on the eve of being accomplished.

It is a remarkable circumstance, that the secret had been religiously kept, and the people, full of respect for the duties imposed on them, should feel themselves as full of confidence in their chartered rights, even at the

very moment when every thing was wrested from them.

All at once, on the morning of the 26th of July, the *Moniteur* announced to France that the work of iniquity so often and so long menaced, was at length consummated: One ordinance suspends the liberty of the press; another dissolves the chamber, not yet assembled; a third changes and upsets the law of elections, the real palladium of French liberty. It was under cover, and in the name, of the charter, that the charter itself was violated; the fourteenth article stating that *the king makes ordinances for the execution of the laws*, was wofully tortured, and the pact between the nation and the king was wrested to prove the divine right, the constituent power, and a mass of other absurdities as odious as they are infamous.

The despotic decree for dissolving the chamber of deputies is couched in the following words:

CHARLES, &c. To all those to whom these presents may come, Greeting:

In consequence of article 50, of the Constitutional charter.

Being informed of the manœuvres that have been practised in many quarters of our kingdom, to deceive and mislead the electors during the last operations of the electoral colleges.

Our council being heard,

We have ordained and do ordain:

Article I. The Chamber of Deputies of the Departments is dissolved.

II. Our minister, Secretary of State of the Interior, is charged with the execution of the present ordinance.

Given at St. Cloud, July 25, of the year of Grace, 1830, and of our reign the 6th.

CHARLES.

By the King.

The President of the Council of Ministers,
COUNT DE PEYRONNET.

The ordinance for suspending the liberty of the press ran as follows:

CHARLES, &c.

Upon the report of our Council of Ministers, we have ordained and do ordain, as follows:—

Article I. The liberty of the periodical press is suspended.

II. The dispositions of articles 1st, 2d, and 9th, of the law of Oct. 21, 1814, are fully restored.

Consequently, no periodical or semi-periodical journal and writing, established or to be established, without distinction of the matters which shall be treated of therein, can appear either in Paris or in the departments, but by virtue of the authorization which the authors and printers shall have obtained separately from us.

This authorization must be renewed every three months.

It may be revoked.

III. The authorization may be provisionally granted and provisionally withdrawn by the Prefects from the journals, and periodical or semi-periodical works published or to be published in the departments.

IV. The journals and writings published in contravention of Art. 2, shall be immediately seized. The presses and types which may have been used in printing them, shall be placed in a public depot under seal, or shall be put out of use.

V. No writing under twenty sheets shall appear without the authorization of our Mi-

nister, Secretary of State of the Interior at Paris, and of the Prefects in the departments. Every writing of more than twenty sheets which shall not constitute a complete work of itself, shall be also required to be authorized. Writings published without authorization shall be immediately seized. The presses and types which shall have been used in printing them, shall be placed in a public depot and under seal, or put out of use.

VI. Memoirs of learned or literary societies shall be submitted to the previous authorization, if they treat in the whole or in part of political matters, in which case the measures prescribed in Art. 3, shall be applicable to them.

VII. Every disposition contrary to the present ordinance shall be void.

VIII. The execution of the present ordinance shall take place in conformity with the 4th article of the ordinance of the 27th Nov. 1816, and of what is prescribed by that of Jan. 18, 1817.

IX. Our Ministers, Secretaries of State, shall be charged with the execution of the present ordinance.

Given at our Castle of St. Cloud, the 25th of July, 1830, and the sixth of our reign.

CHARLES.

By the King.

The President of the Council of Ministers,
PRINCE DE POLIGNAC.

The Keeper of the Seals, Minister Secretary of State and of Justice,
CHANTELAUZE.

The Minister Secretary of State for the Department of the Finances,
MONTBEL.

The Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs and of Public Instruction,
The Count GUERNON RANVILLE.

The Minister, Secretary of State of Public Works, Baron CAPPELLE.

Next succeeded an ordinance materially changing the rules of election, to which was appended the decree for the convocation of a new Chamber.

CHARLES, &c. By the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre. To all those to whom these presents may come, greeting: In accordance with the royal ordinance, bearing date of this day, relative to the organization of the Electoral Colleges, upon the re-

port of our Minister of the Interior, we have ordained and ordain as follows:

Art. I. The Electoral Colleges shall assemble, namely, the electoral colleges of arrondissement, the sixth of September next; and the electoral college of the Departments, the 18th of the same month.

II. The Chamber of Peers and the Chamber of the Deputies of Departments are convoked for the 28th of the month of September next.

III. Our Minister of the Interior is charged with the execution of the present ordinance.

Given at our Palace of St. Cloud, the 25th of July, in the year of our Lord 1830, and the sixth of our reign.

CHARLES.

By the King.

The Minister of the Interior,

COUNT DE PEYRONNET.

In a moment these ordinances were known to the people, who crowded into the public places to read them; they were restless and agitated; imprecations escaped from every lip, and this dereliction of legal order which the nation experienced was succeeded by a thirst for vengeance, which every instant seemed to render more insupportable.

Towards evening, however, affairs assumed a more peaceful appearance; the melancholy surprise was followed by a sentiment of confidence in the patriotism of the people; they relied on the power of public opinion, to judge of the exaggerated and ridiculous pretensions of the monarch, a bigoted dotard, whose whole life had been but one prolonged period of infancy; they gave vent to their indignation, but no disturbance yet manifested itself; it was still easy to perceive that a future explosion was inevitable. Before the close of day numerous groups of people assembled in every quarter; they met at the Palais-Royale; consulted, proposed resistance; the thunder-cloud lowered and thickened every instant; the citizens felt the advantage of their position; it was in the name of the law, it was for their plighted fidelity that they deliberated on their defence. Some mounted on chairs in the garden and harangued the pressing crowd around them; indignation warmed them into eloquence, and their words found in every place an echo.

As to the ministry, it was calm; it had counted on some agitation, but it hoped that the soldiers would be able to enforce obe-

dience on the citizens, by the point of the bayonet. About ten o'clock many platoons of these soldiers burst into the garden, and the gleaming bayonets were pointed against the unarmed citizens. In a moment they were surrounded, broken on every side; their insolent summonses were answered by hootings, and they who entered the garden with the intention of clearing it, were the first to retreat from its limits.

These first tumults did not intimidate the infamous violators of liberty. They counted on rallying, and left the reclamations of the people to be answered by the swords of the soldiery; the massacres of Rue St. Denis was present to their memories, and the laurels of Delavau disturbed the slumbers of Mangin. On the morning of Tuesday, this last person called to him the commander of the soldiery. He conversed with him on the subject of the resistance, by which the orders of the perjured king would be inevitably confronted, and proposed to him to arrest immediately every peer and deputy on the opposition, who should be found in Paris. "What think you of this measure?" asked he. "It would be excellent if it were complete." "What do

you mean to say?" "That we should take in, with the deputies and peers of whom you spoke, all the editors on the opposition." "I thought of that at first, but after mature reflection, it appeared to me, that such a plan would be making too much of these scribblers." "It is not sufficient to strike straight, but strong." "Thus you take upon yourself to arrest the peers and deputies?" "Doubtless, but I must have a *written order*."

Mangin was not prepared to hear such a demand; his heart failed him, and he refused to sign the order.

The minister Polignac, however, neglected nothing to insure a complete and easy victory; wine and brandy were lavished in the barracks; cartridges were distributed, and each soldier of the royal guard received an augmentation of ten francs to his pay.

On the evening of the 26th there was no other disturbance than that which occurred at the Palais-Royale, and which the gendarmes endeavoured to allay; the ordinance was then known only to a few citizens; but on the next morning, all Paris knew it; they knew that the liberty of the press was sus-

pended, that the elections were broken up, that the law by virtue of which those elections were made, was annulled; and the ministry, as if they had not already committed enough of crimes, accompanied these orders by an insulting raillery. It was, said they, for respect to the charter, established between the people and power, that power tore up the charter, and trampled it under foot! At the heel of these ordinances came forth another, which conferred the title of counsellors of state on men long and justly attached to public opinion; there were Dondon, Delavau, Franchet, and Conny.

Such extravagant hardihood appeared incredible; every one asked himself if he was not the dupe of some guilty mystification; when Mangin dissipated their doubts, by causing an ordinance to be placarded, forbidding the public establishments to receive or distribute the independent journals that would have the courage to brave and oppose the insolent ordinances. At the same time the commissaries of police and gendarmes surrounded the offices of liberal papers for the purpose of seizing the presses, breaking up the forms, and violating the editors' desks by open force. The editors every where re-

fused obedience, and it was found necessary to burst open the doors to get into the printing offices.

Full of confidence in the magistracy, several journalists immediately presented a petition to Mr. Debelleyme, president of the first tribunal of law cases, who instantly sent them the following ordinance of report:

“Whereas the royal ordinance of the king, in July 25th, relative to the periodical press, has not been promulgated according to the formalities prescribed in ART. 4, of the ordinance of the 27th of November, 1826, and in ART. 1, of the ordinance of the 18th of January, 1817; considering that it is just to grant the existing journals a necessary delay to enjoy the benefit of ART. 2, of the aforesaid ordinance, as an interruption in the publication of the periodicals might be prejudicial to them; we therefore ordain that Mr. — proceed in the composition and impression of the *Journal* —, that is to appear to-morrow, which will be provisionally done, as an ordinance of report on the minutes, and before it shall be registered on the rolls.

(Signed)

“DEBELLEYME.”

The journals appeared; the greater part of them contained the subsequent energetic protestation of the editors:

“It has been often announced in the last six months, that the laws would be violated, that the blow of despotism would be struck. The good sense of the public refused credence to the report. The ministry rejected the idea as a calumny. The *Moniteur*, however, has at length published these memorable ordinances, which are a most glaring violation of the laws. The reign of the laws is therefore interrupted, that of force has begun.

“In our situation, obedience ceases to be a duty. The citizens who were first called to obey, are the writers for the journals; they should set the first examples of resistance to an authority which has lost every attribute of law.

“The reasons on which they ground themselves are such, that it is only necessary to mention them.

“The matters regulated by the ordinances published to-day, are such as the royal authority alone cannot, in accordance with the charter, determine. The charter (Arti-

cle 8,) states that the French, in matters regarding the press, shall be bound to *conform to the laws*. The charter (Article 35,) states that the organization of electoral colleges shall be regulated *by the laws*; it does not say *by ordinances*."

"The crown itself, up to this date, acknowledged these articles; it did not dream of rising in arms against them, whether under pretext of a constituent power, or of a power falsely attributed to article 14.— In every case, in fact, where serious circumstances appeared to it to require a modification in matters relating to the press, or the electoral system, it has had recourse to the two chambers. When it was found necessary to modify the charter, for the establishment of septennial meetings, and the entire renewal, it had recourse, not to itself as the author of this charter, but to the chambers.

"Royalty has then acknowledged, nay practised the 8th and 35th articles; and arrogated to itself, with respect to them, neither a constituent authority nor a dictatorial authority which exists nowhere.

"The tribunals, to whom belongs the

right of interpretation, have solemnly acknowledged these same principles. The royal court of Paris, and many others, have condemned the publishers of the *Association Bretonne*, as authors of an outrage against government. It has considered as an outrage, the supposition that government can act on the authority of ordinances, in a case in which the authority of the law can alone be admitted.

“Thus the formal text of the charter, the practice followed up to this day by the crown, the decisions of the tribunals, establish that in matters relating to the press and the electoral organization, the laws, that is to say, the king and the chambers can alone determine.

“Government has therefore violated the laws. We are dispensed from obedience. We shall attempt to publish our paper without asking the sanction of those who have imposed this ordinance on us. We shall exert ourselves for this day, at least, in order that all France may be apprized of the circumstance.

“This is what our duty as citizens exacts from us, and we will fulfil it.

“It is not our place to instruct in these duties the chamber which has been illegally dissolved. We can only beg of it, in the name of France, to depend upon its manifest rights, and to resist as much as lies in its power, the violation of the laws. These rights are as certain as those on which we build. The charter says (Article 50) that the king has the power of dissolving the chamber of deputies; but in order to do this, it is necessary that they should have met to constitute a chamber, that they should have committed some fault which might justify his conduct in dissolving them. But, before the meeting of the deputies, nothing had occurred, to draw upon them the odium of government, save their having been elected. Now, no part of the charter says that the king has power to invalidate the elections. The ordinances published to-day nullify the elections, they are therefore illegal, because they do a thing unauthorized by the charter.

“The elected deputies, appointed to meet on 3d of August, are therefore lawfully and duly elected and convoked. Their right is the same to-day as it was yesterday. France expects them not to forget it. They should

exert themselves strenuously to insist upon having their rights.

“Government has now lost its character of legality which alone commands obedience. We shall resist it inasmuch as concerns ourselves; it remains for France to determine to what point she should carry her resistance.

“Signed by the publishers and editors of journals, who were actually present in Paris.

Messieurs

GUAJA, Publisher of the *National*.

THIERS,	}	Editors of the <i>National</i> .
MIGNET,		
CARREL,		
CHAMBOLLE,		
PEYSSE,		
STAPFER,		
DUBOCHET,		
ROLLE,		

LEROUX, Publisher of the *Globe*.

DEJEAN,	}	Editors of the <i>Globe</i> .
DE GUIZARD,		

SARRANS, JR. Publisher of the *Courier*.

GUYET,	}	Editors of the <i>Courier</i> .
MOUSETTE,		

FABRE, Chief Editor of the *Tribune*.

ANNEE,	}	Editors of the <i>Constitutionnel</i> .
GAUCHOIS,		
LEMAIRE,		

SENTY,
 HAUSSMANN, } Editors of the *Times*.
 DUSSARD, }

AVENEL, Editor of the *Courier Français*.

LEVASSEUR, Editor of the *Revolution*.

DUMOULIN,

JUSSIEU, Editor of the *Courier Français*.

CHATELAIN, Publisher of the *Courier Français*.

PLAGNOL, Chief Editor of the *Revolution*.

FAZI, Editor of the *Revolution*.

BUZONI,
 BARBAROUX, } Editors of the *Times*.
 CHALAS,
 BILLIARD, }

ADER, Editor of the *Tribune*.

LARREGUY, of the *Journal of Commerce*.

DUPONT, of the *Courier Français*.

REMUSAT, of the *Globe*.

DE LAPEROUSE, of the *Courier Français*.

BOHAIN, } of the *Figaro*.
 ROQUEPLAN, }

COSTE, } of the *Times*.
 BAUDE, }

BERT, of the *Commerce*.

PILLET, of the *Journal of Paris*.

VAILLANT, of the *Sylphe*.

Numerous groups formed anew in the

garden of the Palais-Royale; the independent journals were distributed on all sides, and as on the day before, orators mounted on chairs and tables to harangue the people. They adverted to their neglected rights; they preached resistance in the name of the law; and thunders of applause followed in every quarter their courageous harangues. Armed forces, as on the preceding evening, presented themselves to drive the crowd from the garden, which were immediately shut. But this time the crowd did not disperse, on the contrary, it increased every moment, and all the neighbouring streets were soon thronged. The students of law and medicine, almost in a solid mass, occupied Rue St. Honoré; citizens of every class assembled, some unarmed, some with clubs. The infantry and cavalry attempted to drive back the citizens, and obeying too faithfully the orders they had received, charged on the defenceless people; many fell, women, children, old men were thrown down and trampled under the hoofs of the horses. A cry of indignation resounded every where; two cart loads of bricks, destined for repairing the Palais-Royale, were seized upon by the people; every thing that

fell under their hands was converted into an implement of war, and myriads of projectiles were hurled against the soldiers. The crowd insensibly increased; it reached to the quays and the boulevards. The gendarmes on their side received reinforcements; charges rapidly succeeded each other, and were answered with showers of stones and brickbats by the people. No one retreated, and the air resounded with shouts of *huzza for the charter!*

At eight o'clock the mob was immense; several streets were torn up to stop the charges of cavalry. At this moment the gendarmes commenced a brisk fire on the Rue St. Honoré. The first discharge had numerous victims among the youth of the school to the right, who, instead of flying, rallied under the fire of the enemy. Shouts of *arms! give us arms!* were heard in every place. Presently the people broke into the shops of the gunsmiths and armourers; swords, pistols, daggers, powder, balls, every thing was carried off, and even objects of luxury became instruments of battle.

Meanwhile the residents of the streets in which these charges took place, filled their

rooms with tiles, paving stones, and broken bottles, to be projected from the windows; the defence was made with admirable unanimity; the firing was interrupted, barricades were thrown up; and the young men who could procure arms, discharged under cover of these hastily constructed entrenchments, a continual volley on the troops.

At ten o'clock the discharges of musquetry had ceased; the atmosphere was illuminated by the glare of the conflagration of the exchange, which had been set on fire by the king's body guard, and which the people had taken possession of, after having put the military to flight; in the streets, and the boulevards, legions of combatants hastily organized, prepared to resist the most furious attack.

The troops felt the impossibility of continuing in the darkness of the night, a conflict which had already been so disastrous to them; they retired, and the firing ceased; but the defenders of liberty could not slumber in false security; they passed the rest of the night in providing arms and ammunition, and in preparing to make on the ensuing day, a vigorous and heroic defence.

This evening was decisive, and government at this juncture, might perceive that the law which it attempted to transgress, would be enforced by the people; the troops of the line gave proof of their reluctance to march against the people; the 50th regiment, and the 5th light infantry absolutely refused to fire. As for the gendarmes, used to shedding the blood of defenceless men, the very appearance of the armed students intimidated them, and a great number of them only waited for a pretext to lay down their arms.

CHAPTER II.

The Emblems of Royalty are torn down.—The Posts are attacked by the People.—Attack and Capture of the Hôtel de Ville, the Louvre, and the Tuileries.

28TH AND 29TH OF JULY.

THE night was calm, but this calm pre-saged a storm. Preparations for the fight were making in every quarter. The national guards, who had preserved their arms, disposed themselves to convert them to a patriotic use.

On the morning of the 28th, the people acted on the offensive; detachments of tradesmen ran through the streets, seizing every where on emblems of royalty, to make bon-fires of them. Towards nine o'clock, almost every post occupied by the gendarmes and soldiers of the line had been carried by force. At ten o'clock, a hundred workmen, some of whom were armed only with rusty sabres and old swords, after having formed themselves into ranks as regularly as they could, marched towards the Seine; then, falling into ranks before the Pont-au-Change, forced

a military post established on the Place-du-Châtelet. The first that penetrated into the ranks of the body guards, armed themselves with the muskets and cartridges of the soldiers, and with cries of *huzza for the charter!* they set out to march towards the Hôtel de Ville, which was occupied by a numerous body of the military, cavalry as well as infantry. When these brave fellows arrived at the middle of the Place de Grève, they halted; three or four of them left the ranks, and advanced for the purpose of holding a parley with the soldiers, but were greeted by a brisk fire of musketry; those who had arms returned the salute with vigour, but unhappily their scanty supply of ammunition was soon exhausted. The gendarmes, ranged in line of battle, continued the fire; all at once the workmen rushed upon their bayonets, and grappled with them, man to man; the combat was not of long duration; the soldiers fled in tumultuous disorder, abandoning their arms and their wounded companions.

After the lapse of half an hour, the sound of a drum was heard; it proceeded from a detachment of the royal guard which was advancing to retake the Hôtel. The firing be-

gan; the guard charged, but being driven back, they retreated precipitately towards the quay; but at that moment another band of workmen ranged themselves on the bridge of Notre Dame. The royal guards, surrounded on every side, sought to secure a passage by the bayonet. Some only were saved; others plunged into the river, the rest were killed.

Marmont, duke of Ragusa, was invested with the command; a choice worthy of the man and of the ministry. Paris was declared to be in a state of siege, and the authorities displayed an imposing force. New regiments were brought in during the night, the gendarmes, the royal guard, the troops of the line, and the Swiss regiments were all put into motion at once. Two thousand men of these different troops, directed their course towards the Hôtel de Ville; they were rallied on the road by one squadron of cuirassiers, and another of lancers, with four pieces of cannon. During the firing, the citizens stood their ground undauntedly; a shower of bullets flew whistling in every direction. The citizens on their part hurled down from their windows, tiles, paving stones, and

broken bottles at the military; others lying in ambuscade behind the corners of the streets, were firing incessantly; the place was soon covered with dead bodies. The enemy's cannon also made frightful ravages, and did horrible execution among the patriotic ranks. After an hour of the most bloody fight, the workmen entrenched in the Hôtel de Ville, were obliged, for want of cartridges, to abandon a post they had so valiantly defended; they retreated from the back part of the Hôtel in good order, and full of enthusiasm to return to the charge.

As long as these brave champions of liberty were masters of the Hôtel, no excess was committed; scarcely had the royal guard taken possession of it, when the apartments of the prefect were ransacked, and the cellar pillaged.

The troops of the perjured king did not long enjoy this victory. Taken and retaken three times, the Hôtel de Ville was reconquered, and finally occupied by the brave Parisians, who achieved such prodigies of valour, fighting with an order which one might seek in vain to account for, while it elicits the warmest admiration.

The national cause triumphed in other points. The population on the left bank, led on by the pupils of the Polytechnic school, and the schools of law and medicine, appeared in arms in the morning. The powder magazine of Ivry soon fell into the hands of the citizens; the military detained at Abbaye were liberated, and appointed chiefs, by the people. Liberty was also given to the debtors in the prison of St. Pelagie; among the latter were many officers, who rendered important services to the people.

The repository of artillery in the square of St. Thomas of Aquin, became a precious conquest, on account of the quantity of every kind of arms, contained in it. The palace of the chamber of peers was respected. The pupils of the Polytechnic school, during these glorious days, presented themselves in great numbers, at every point of the capital.

Groups of armed citizens claimed the honour of marching under the command of these intrepid young men, renowned as well for their military talents and acquirements, as for their patriotic devotion to the national cause. The citizen soldiers owed their suc-

cess, in a great measure, to the excellent direction of these young leaders.

A great part of the royal forces put up in the quarters of St. Denis and St. Martin, and all along the boulevards, from the Madeleine to the Bastille. At an early hour the people were in possession of different posts along the boulevards, whence they were driven by the royal guard, the infantry, cavalry and artillery. Some ramparts were thrown up in the streets of St. Denis and St. Martin, where several bodies of foot and horse were engaged in charging and firing on the people, who were prepared to receive and give battle. Bullets and stones were showered down in torrents from the windows, where the citizens had posted themselves. Musketeers, concealed in private streets and alleys, harassed the enemy; the citizens, furnished with sabres, swords, clubs, and fantastic arms, taken from the theatres, defended each barricade. The lancers, who had rendered themselves conspicuous by their ardour for shedding the blood of the people, sustained a considerable loss; the chief officer of the royal guard, having received a serious wound in the Rue St.

Denis, was taken up and carried away by the soldiers to the house of the Sisters of Charity, opposite the church of Bonne Nouvelle. As he was carried by the soldiers at night, he could not proceed far; they therefore returned to the sisterhood. The door was not opened in time; it was necessary to seek for some other asylum; but the roads were all occupied by the combatants; and this unfortunate man, abandoned and trampled under foot, died without the assistance of a single individual.

The gate of St. Denis, which commands at once the street and the suburb of St. Denis, and the two boulevards, was a position whose importance was well known to both parties.

The monument, alternately occupied by the citizens and royal soldiers, was the scene of a most desperate engagement which lasted till eight o'clock in the evening.

While the fight was raging in Paris, some citizens hung a tricoloured flag on the towers of Notre Dame. The alarm bells rang at once in several parishes. The battle was conducted with the most astonishing order; the defence was calm and methodical. The

first detachment of the national guard appeared on the quays of the Augustinians, Malaquais and Voltaire; they had mustering points established in these different places, whence they exchanged a brisk volley of musquetry with the Swiss guards of the Louvre and Tuileries. On the boulevards the fight was not less methodically conducted. Some citizens stationed on the gate of St. Martin showered down on the troops sticks, stones, and tiles. In the Rue St. Antoine, they unroofed the houses and flung the tiles at the gendarmes.

The general firing ceased in the evening; the disadvantage of the troops was already noticeable; the guard refused to obey orders, and the officers, after reiterated, but ineffectual, solicitations to the troops, had often to enforce their commands by blows.

From the night of the 28th to the 29th the barricades were completed. The pavements were torn up; carts, hacks, omnibuses, and even stages were overturned, beside barrels filled with stones. Paris in a few hours, free from hostile fire and completely barricaded, was impregnable.

The enemy, convinced of this, relinquish-

ed the stations they had occupied, reserving only the Louvre, the Tuileries and their environs. The Swiss guards ranged themselves in the upper stories to enjoy the cruel sport of firing on the people, without danger to themselves. But these last efforts were useless. The die was cast.

On the 29th, in the morning, the national guard occupied the Hôtel de Ville. The tricoloured flag was seen floating every where; the citizens, already in possession of three quarters of the city, had not much difficulty in making themselves masters of the fourth. The royal guard stationed, or rather lying, in the place Louis XV., refused to obey orders any longer. "*They may kill us if necessary*, said they, *but we will not perform the odious task to which we have been condemned for the last two days.*" With respect to the troops of the line, they either retired or yielded; they fraternized with the people, embraced one another, and shed tears of joy for having freed their country.

Meanwhile the Parisian forces moved towards the Louvre, where bodies of the royal guard, French as well as Swiss, lay entrenched with cannon, and made a stubborn resist-

ance. The people, having no artillery, could not carry this post without the most energetic exertions. They were in possession of the church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, and the pile of buildings belonging to the Institute, from which points they returned the fire of the Louvre. The front of the palace of the Institute and the portal of St. Germain's church were riddled with bullets. About midday one part of the royal French guards wheeled about towards the Champs Elysées; another part made peace with the citizens; the Swiss who had escaped through the north and west gates, dispersed in different directions. Several of the latter were taken prisoners by the people, who with an unparalleled moderation, protected and saved them from outrage.

At one o'clock the Louvre was taken, but not without the loss of a crowd of brave citizens. The doors of the apartments of the Museum were scarcely burst open, when many artists, Devéria, painter, and Lemaire, statuary, armed at the expense of the soldiers of the guard, placed themselves with M. Cailleux, at the head of the guardians of the Museum, and with cries of "long live

liberty and the charter," persuaded the people to evacuate the gallery. Posterity will not regret the loss of these masterpieces of the fine arts. A bullet penetrated the picture of Henry the Fourth's entry into Paris, in the heat of the first attack; as for the pale picture of Charles the Tenth's coronation, it was torn into rags.

From the Louvre, the armed citizens marched on to the Tuileries. A vigorous battle ensued on the Royal bridge; the castle was forced about 4 o'clock; the people broke some articles of furniture, and drank some bottles of wine, but nothing valuable was injured. They broke the bust of Charles X., though not of Louis XVIII. "He was the author of the charter" cried they. They did not however forget to dress it in mourning with crape.

The body-guards who lay in the barrack on the quay of Orsay, surrendered as soon as they had intelligence that the Tuileries were abandoned by the royal guard. The latter, on quitting Paris, took the direction of St. Cloud, by Neuilly; but when they got to the bridge of that village, they found it barricaded, and the peasants discharged

upon them a pretty brisk volley of muskets. Being compelled to retrace their steps, they threw themselves into the wood of Boulogne, and arrived at St. Cloud, exhausted with fatigue, and loudly vituperating their officers, whom they accused of the massacre of their fellow soldiers.

On their arrival, the court was in the greatest consternation. Charles X. doubting which Saint to take for his patron, had already received communion twice, and was preparing for the third time; but the arrival of a general officer of the old army, obliged him to defer the execution of this project. The officer requested an audience, which was instantly granted. When he appeared before Charles, the latter profoundly dejected, raised his head with every sign of affliction, and told him that it never was his wish to infringe on the Charter; that the decree of the 25th of July, had no other object than to repair any infraction it had sustained, and to comply with it. "Comply with it!" exclaimed the officer; "your Majesty has been abominably duped; who could believe in France that such was your Majesty's will, when these acts, and thousands of similar

ones, are directly subversive of liberty and national honour?" "Well," replied the king, "since these decrees shocked the nation, it has now cause to be content, for I have repealed the obnoxious ordinances by two other decrees I passed yesterday; I have discharged my ministers, but unhappily, M. de Mortemart was not able to attend the council; had he been there, all might have been saved." "It is now too late, even the abdication of your Majesty in favour of your son, would not satisfy the nation; he was admitted into the council, he was acquainted with its deeds, he has partaken of them, he is an accomplice of them. If your Majesty had been well advised, the Dauphin would have been kept in the opposition. Consequently, by abdicating in his favour, France might have believed in the faith of his words and deeds, but I have the honour of repeating to your Majesty, that it is now too late. They already are speaking at Paris of proclaiming the duke d'Orleans; behold, sir, with what rapidity things have gone on." Charles X. more and more dejected, replied in these words: "What would you have me to do?" He arose in order to repair to the chapel.

Scarcely had he entered, when he was apprized that despatches, sent by Ragusa, of the most important nature had arrived. "I will see them after the mass," replied he, "the interests of heaven should be preferred to those of this world." A king capable of making such an answer under such circumstances, is already judged. Paris deprived of its government, depended upon the deputies; they never deceived the brave fellows who shed their blood for the maintenance of the laws. On the 27th, all the deputies present in Paris, assembled and published the following—

“ PROCLAMATION.

“The undersigned, legally elected to the deputation by the college of electors, by virtue of the royal ordinance of the * * * * conformably to the constitutional charter, and the laws upon elections of the * * * * and being actually in Paris, consider themselves absolutely obliged by their duty and honour, to denounce the measures which the counsellors of the crown have not long since established for the overthrow of the legal

system of elections, and the ruin of the liberty of the press.

“The said measures contained in the ordinances of the * * * * appear to the undersigned, directly reverse to the constitutional rights of the chamber of peers, to the public rights of the French, to the privileges and decrees of the tribunals; and tending to throw the state into a confusion which endangers equally the peace of the present, and the security of the future.

“In consequence of which, the undersigned inviolably faithful to their oath, denounce unanimously not only the said measures, but all the deeds which may result from them.

“Whereas, on one hand the chamber of deputies not being yet constituted, cannot be legally dissolved; on the other hand, the attempt to form another chamber of deputies in a new and arbitrary manner, is a formal contradiction to the constitutional charter, and to the rights acquired by the electors; the undersigned declare that they consider themselves legally elected to the deputation by the departments which they represent, and that they cannot be dissolved, but in virtue of an election made according to the

principles and the forms required by the laws.

“And if the undersigned do not exercise effectually their rights, and acquit themselves of all the duties by which they are bound by their legal election, it is because they are prevented from doing so by physical force.”

The following are the signatures of Messrs. Labbey de Pompière, Sébastiani, Méchin, Périer (Casimir), Guizot, Audry de Puyraveau, André Gollot, Gaëtan de la Rochefoucauld, Mauguin, Bernard, Voisin de Gartempe, Froidefond de Bellisle, Villemain, Didot (Firmin), Daunou, Persil, Villemot, de la Riboisière, Bondy (comte de), Duris-Dufresne, Girod de l'Ain, Laisné de Villevêque, Delessert (Benjamin), Marchal, Naude Champlois, comte de Lobau, baron Louis, Millaux, Estourmel (comte d'), Montguyon (comte de), Levailant, Tronchon, Gérard (le général), Laffitte (Jacques), Garcias, Dugas-Montbel, Camille Périer, Vassal, Alexandre de Laborde, Jacques Lefebvre, Mathieu Dumas, Eusèbe Salverte, de Poulmer, Hernoux, Chardel, Bavoux, Charles Dupin, Hély d'Hoyssel, Eugène d'Harcourt, Baillot, général Lafayette,

Georges Lafayette, Jouvencel, Bertin de Vaux, comte de Lameth, Bérard, Duchaffaut, Auguste de Saint-Aignau, Kératry, Ternaux, Jacques Odier, Benjamin Constant, etc. etc. etc.

On the 28th a meeting of deputies, composed of general Gérard, count de Lobau, Messrs. Lafitte, Casimir Périer, and Mauguin, went through the firing to the house of M. le Maréchal, duke of Ragusa. M. Lafitte opened the conversation: he represented forcibly to the marshal, the deplorable state of the capital, the blood flowing from all sides, the firing resounding as in a city taken by assault; and made him personally responsible, in the name of the assembled deputies of France, for the fatal consequences of so sad an event.

The marshal replied: "military honour consists in obedience."

"And civil honour," replied M. Lafitte, "does not consist in the slaughter of the citizens!"

The marshal then said to him, "Gentlemen, what are the conditions you propose?"

"Without relying too much on our influ-

ence, we believe ourselves able to say, that every thing is contained in the following ordinances: to report the ordinances of the 26th July to be illegal; to dismiss the ministers and convoke the chambers on the 3d of August."

The marshal confessed, that as a citizen, he could not well disapprove of partaking also the opinions of the deputies; but that as a soldier, he had his orders, and could not but execute them; meanwhile he engaged to place these propositions in half an hour under the eyes of the king.

"But, moreover," added the marshal, "if you wish to have a conference upon this subject with M. de Polignac, he is here, and I will ask him if he will receive you."

A quarter of an hour passed. The marshal returned with his countenance much altered, and informed the deputies that M. de Polignac had declared to him that the proposed conditions rendered all conference useless.

"It is then a civil war!" said M. Lafitte.

The marshal bowed, and the deputies retired.

The next day in the morning, although

they continued to fight at the Louvre and Tuileries, the following placard was posted up in Paris.

“PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

“The present deputies at Paris have met to remedy the great dangers which threaten the security of the people and their property.

“A commission has been appointed to watch over the interests of all during the absence of regular organization.

“Messrs. Audry de Puyraveau, count de Gérard, Jacques Lafitte, count de Lobau, Mauguin, Odier, Casimir Périer, and de Schonen, compose this commission.

“General Lafayette is commander-in-chief of the national guards.”

In a word, the hero of the two Worlds accepted the command of the national guard, unprovided as in 1789; notwithstanding his great age, he marched on foot through the streets of Paris, clad with his old uniform of three colours, and hastened to address this proclamation to the people.

“ TO THE PARISIANS.

“ *My dear fellow Citizens and brave Comrades.*

“ The confidence of the people of Paris, has called me once more to the command of its public force. I have accepted with devotedness and joy the duties which are trusted to me, and, as in 1789, I feel myself invigorated by the approbation of my honourable colleagues, to-day assembled at Paris. I will not make a profession of faith, my sentiments are known. The conduct of the Parisian population in these last days of trial, renders me more than ever proud to be at its head. Liberty will triumph, or we will perish together.

“ *Vive la Liberté! vive la patrie!*

“ LAFAYETTE.”

On the same day appeared the ordinance, or rather the invitation, which follows—

“ The national guard of Paris, is re-established.

“ The colonels and other officers are invited to reorganize immediately the service of the national guards.

“ The inferior officers and the national

guards shall be ready to assemble at the first beat of the drum.

“Provisionally they are invited to unite themselves under the officers and inferior officers of their old companies, and to inscribe themselves upon the roll.

“It is our business to establish order; and the municipal commission of Paris counts upon the ordinary zeal of the national guards for liberty and public order.

“The colonels, or, in their absence, the chiefs of the battallions are requested to repair immediately to the Hôtel de Ville to confer upon the first measures to be taken for the interest of the service.

“ Given at the Hôtel de Ville, 29th July, 1830.

“LAFAYETTE.”

This appeal was heard, and thanks to the zeal of the national guard, calm was restored. The night that followed the triumph will always be remembered. Paris was more tranquil than ever.

Triumphant city, mourning for its young heroes, yet illuminated by a long row of fires placed by the citizens on their houses. What security, what a calm after the victory; not

a disorder nor tumult, although 70,000 men, belonging to all classes, the larger number from the poor class, bore arms in the capital.

The love of liberty is prolific in prodigies.

CHAPTER III.

Peace in Paris.—Operations of the Members of the Chamber of Deputies.—The Duke of Orleans accepts the office and title of Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom.

30TH, 31ST OF JULY—1ST, 2D AUG.

On the 30th, tranquillity continued to reign: the shops were opened and the markets were filled with provisions. They expected the enemy, but did not fear him; the barricades were finished; the dead were buried in the public places, and all the wounded received in the private houses, were carried to the hospitals, where more efficacious aid was procured.

The deputies, as on the preceding evening, met at the house of Lafitte, and transacted the business of organizing the provisional government. After many long discussions, or in other words, after various forms of government were proposed, and their relative value and appositeness to the present crisis canvassed, the assembly came to the conclusion, that the Duke of Orleans was the most proper person to be selected, and it was re-

solved that the lieutenant-generalship of the kingdom should be offered to him. This decision was not entirely unanimous. Some members desired that an eternal breach should be made with the house of Bourbon; others reminded the assembly of his emigration: "He is the son-in-law," said they, "of the king of Naples—of that sovereign who sold the subjects of Austria. Liberty has cost us dear enough; let us preserve it, and think no more of imposing masters on ourselves."

But to these considerations it was answered, that the Duke of Orleans had in his youth frankly adopted the principles of the revolution; it was mentioned that he had fought at Jemappes and Fleurus; they laid a value besides on the consideration, that in placing this prince at the head of the government, they would probably avoid a war with foreign powers. This opinion prevailed, and a deputation was sent to the prince, who had retired from the beginning of the disturbances, to Neuilly, where he still resided. On the same evening the duke returned to the Palais-Royale, and caused the following proclamation to be posted the next morning:

“ Paris, July 31. (Noon.)

“Inhabitants of Paris!—The Deputies of France, at this moment assembled at Paris, have expressed the desire that I should repair to this capital and exercise the functions of lieutenant-general of the kingdom.

“I have not hesitated to come and share your dangers, to place myself in the midst of your heroic population, and to exert all my efforts to preserve you from the calamities of civil war, and of anarchy.

“On returning to the city of Paris, I wear with pride those glorious colours which you have resumed, and which I myself long wore.

“The chambers are about to assemble; they will consult upon the means of securing the supremacy of the laws, and the maintenance of the rights of the nation.

“The Charter will henceforward be a truth.

“LOUIS PHILIPPE D'ORLEANS.”

At one o'clock the deputies met in the ordinary place of session.

General Sebastiani opened the debate in the name of the committee that presented

the message to the duke of Orleans on the preceding evening. He commenced thus:

“Gentlemen,—The deputation of which I had the honour of being a member, repaired last evening to the Palais-Royale. His royal highness was absent: we took the liberty of addressing to him a letter, to apprise him of the resolution passed in your assembly. He was eager to return to Paris, and arrived here at eight o’clock yesterday evening. The deputation received intelligence of it this morning, and reassembled at nine o’clock. We were admitted into the presence of the duke: the words we collected from his lips, breathed the spirit of love for order and the laws, an ardent desire to shield France from the scourge of civil and foreign war, and a firm determination to secure the liberties of the country, and as his royal highness says himself, in a proclamation as remarkable for its frankness as its integrity, “the wish to make a reality of that charter which not long since was a mere illusion.”

“Gentlemen,” said the president, “it is of importance to examine if, in the present situation of the capital, and to prevent the disturbances that may be produced by diversity

of opinion, it would not be necessary that some writing, whether it go under the name of address or of proclamation, should emanate from this assembly, in order to show and explain to the capital and to all France, what the deputies have deemed it their duty to do for the interest of public affairs, whether in Paris or in the departments. We have been all surprised by events which we could not foresee. We believed ourselves safe under the dominion of the charter: strong in public opinion we awaited the coming of the 3d of August. You know it, our sealed letters were returned to us at the same time with the ordinances of the 26th. These decrees destroycd the charter: civil war was substituted for the reign of the laws. From this source sprung the wonderful deeds and catastrophes of which Paris was the theatre. Do you not deem it incumbent on you to represent to France what you have thought it your duty to do under these solemn circumstances? There was no further question of equality for you; you had no longer to fulfil the ordinary duties of deputies; the question was to save the country, to save public and private property."

“I shall not recall to your recollection the measures you embraced; measures which secured the salvation of the country; but I think it incumbent on us to give an account of them; to give a plain and accurate exposition of our whole conduct. By such an exposition, you will reap for yourselves public thanks, public benedictions.”

This proposition being unanimously adopted, a committee was appointed and the following proclamation published at the same moment.

“Frenchmen!—France is free. Absolute power raised its standard—the heroic population of Paris has overthrown it. Paris attacked, has made the sacred cause to triumph by arms which had triumphed in vain in the elections. A power which usurped our rights, and disturbed our repose, threatened at once liberty and order. We return to the possession of liberty and order. There is no more fear for acquired rights—no barrier between us and the rights which we still demand. A government which may, without delay, secure to us these advantages, is now the first want of our country. Frenchmen! Those of your deputies who are al-

ready at Paris, have assembled; and, till the chambers can regularly intervene, they have invited the duke of Orleans, a Frenchman, who has never fought but for France, to exercise the functions of lieutenant-general of the kingdom. This is, in their opinions, the surest means promptly to accomplish by peace, the success of the most legitimate defence.

“The duke of Orleans is devoted to the national and constitutional cause. He has always defended its interests, and professed its principles. He will respect our rights, for he will derive his own from us. We shall secure to ourselves by laws strong and durable, all the guarantees necessary to liberty.

“It has been necessary to designate for each branch of the public administration, commissioners to replace, provisionally, the administration which has just fallen with the power of Charles X.

“The following are appointed provisional commissioners:

“For the department of justice—M. Dupont de L'Eure. Finances—Baron Louis. War—general Gerard. Maritime affairs—M. de Rigny. Foreign affairs—M. Bignon.

Public instruction—M. Guizot. Interior and public works—M. Casimir Perriér.

(Signed)

“ LOBAU,

“ MAUGUIN,

“ A. DE PUYRAVEAU,

“ DE SCHONEN.

“ *Paris, Hôtel de Ville, July 31.*”

The reading of this piece was often interrupted by unanimous peals of applause, and it was resolved, that this bill of French rights should be carried to the lieutenant-general of the kingdom by all the deputies present.

They adjourned at half past two o'clock, and passed through the garden of the Tuileries and the adjacent streets, amidst an immense population, dressed in the national colours, who made the air resound with shouts of *Long live the deputies of the nation!* The deputies answered by cries of *Long live the heroic people of Paris! They have saved France!*

Lafitte read the proclamation to the prince; at each passage that contained securities for French liberty, the lieutenant-general of the kingdom answered with significations of the most cordial assent. On the sentences which bore upon the parliamentary

and municipal organization, being committed to the choice of the citizens, he said:—"This is, indeed, liberty." And when he came to that part, specifying a jury's being applied to in offences of the press, the prince interrupted him by saying: "*Ah! yes, most certainly.*"

When they had finished reading, the duke of Orleans expressed himself at once, with a frankness and a feeling, that produced the most lively enthusiasm. "Gentlemen," said he, "the salutary principles you proclaim, have always been my own. You recal to my recollection the scenes of my youth; my last years will be a continuation of them. I shall exert myself for the happiness of France, through you, and with you; like the good, like the true father of a family. The deputies of the nation easily understand me, when I assure them, that I heave many a heart-felt sigh over the deplorable events that oblige me to accept the exalted trust which they confide in me, and which I hope to render myself worthy of."

These words, or rather this cordial and frank acceptance of the great principles of the constitutional government, were received

by the deputies with the testimonies of the most lively satisfaction.

The prince added: "Gentlemen, at the moment of your arrival, I was about going to the Hôtel de Ville; I would be happy to walk through Paris, amidst the deputies of the nation."

All were eager to follow the lieutenant-general of the kingdom, who was mounted on horseback in the court of the palace, without attendant officers, without any guard but the people, without any other retinue than that of the deputies of the country. The prince was dressed like a general officer, carrying no ornament except the riband of the Legion of Honour, and the tricoloured cockade.

To paint the enthusiasm of the people would be a task as difficult as to express their heroism on the days of battle. Tumultuous masses of the population, pressed around them, in such a manner, that the deputies were obliged to separate, and their progress was the more difficult, as it was impeded by the glorious barricades. At that very moment, the citizens formed the most admirable convoy that ever accompa-

nied the deputies of a people, and the chief of a government. They took hands, marching diagonally, over the extensive roads of the Palais Royale to the Hôtel de Ville, and forming an immense chain; and some were heard to say, "This is an order that was never established among the gendarmes!"

The prince often stopped, hat in hand, saluting, by gesture and words, the heroic people of the noble city; the worthy representatives of a great nation. The roads of the Hôtel de Ville were covered with national guards; the prince said: "Gentlemen, this is the old national guard, which comes to pay a visit to its old general (Lafayette)."

The proclamation was again read in the grand saloon of the Hôtel de Ville, by M. Viennet, deputy from Hérault.

The square of the Hôtel de Ville, the quays on either bank of the Seine, the adjacent streets, and all the windows of the houses were crowded with a multitude of citizens, gaudily arrayed in the national colours. At the moment in which the duke of Orleans, and the hero of the two hemispheres, Lafayette, presented themselves under the balcony of the Hôtel de Ville, waving the tri-

coloured banner, thunders of applause, bravoes, and shouts of *Long live liberty, and the charter!* resounded through the skies.

On the same evening, Lafayette addressed the inhabitants of Paris in the following terms:—"The assembly of deputies actually at Paris, has communicated to the general-in-chief, the resolutions which, in the urgency of circumstances, has nominated the duke of Orleans, lieutenant-general of the kingdom.

"In three days, the chamber will hold a regular session, conformably to the mandate of its constituents, to transact its patriotic duties, which derive an augmentation of importance and extent, from the glorious events that have restored the French people to the plenitude of their imprescriptible rights. Honour to the people of Paris.

"Then will the representatives of the electoral colleges, honoured by the assent of all France, know how to secure the country, previous to other considerations, and secondary forms of government, to secure the pledges of liberty, equality and public order, which comprise the sovereign nature of our

rights and the firm will of the French people."

"Already under a government of foreign origin and foreign influence which has just ceased; thanks to the vigorous, rapid and popular efforts of a just resistance to aggression, it was acknowledged that in the sessions, demands for the re-establishment of elective administrations, municipal and provincial, the organization of the national guards of France on the basis of '91, the extent and application of juries, the questions relative to electoral law, the liberty of signing, the responsibility of agents of power, and the method necessary to realize that responsibility, were to be objects of discussion, previous to any votes of subsidy: with how much more right should these guarantees and all those that liberty and equality can demand, precede the concession of definitive powers which France might think proper to confer! In the meantime, the nation is aware that the lieutenant general of the kingdom, called by the chamber, was one of the young patriots of '89, one of the first generals that reared triumphantly the tricoloured banner. *Liberty, equality, and public order* have ever been my motto: I shall be faithful to it."

On the first of August, the provisional municipal commission of Paris wrote to the duke of Orleans to inform him that it resigned to his hands the power with which it had been for five days invested.

From that period, the progress of the government became more easy; order was re-established and the different administrations regained the path of their official labours. The ministers, nominated by the lieutenant-general, entered upon their duties.

General Lafayette did not fail on his part, to testify the most indefatigable ardour. He employed himself chiefly in the defence of the territory, under circumstances in which foreign powers might form the intention of interposing in the debates. A decree of this heroic commander runs thus:

“ART. I. It is resolved to form a moveable national guard; it shall consist of twenty regiments, and may be employed out of Paris in the defence of the country.

“ART. 2. All citizens in a condition to bear arms are invited to enrol their names, for this purpose they shall go to their respective mayoralties, where the lists are open.

“ART. 3. The moveable national guard shall receive daily a pay which shall be further determined for the officers and sub-officers; for the soldiers it shall be thirty sous a day. The pay shall last to their disbandment and fifteen days after: the disbandment will take place as soon as this force ceases to be necessary.

“ART. 4. The moveable national guard is placed under the command of general Gerard, who already commands the troops of the line; he will do every thing requisite for their formation and organization; as many officers as are deemed necessary will combine to effect this purpose. The list of mayoralties and the national guard occupying the Hôtel de Ville are places under his control.

“*Hôtel de Ville, July 31, 1830.*”

At the same time, he neglected no opportunity to gain over to the cause of liberty, the soldiers who had the misfortune to fight against it.

“Brave soldiers,” cried he in a proclamation to the French army, “the inhabitants of Paris do not consider you responsible for

having obeyed your orders; come to us, we will receive you like brothers; come and rank yourselves under one of those brave men who shed his blood, under so many emergencies for his country, under general Gérard. The cause of the army cannot be long divorced from the cause of liberty and the nation. Is not its glory our dearest patriotism? But let it not forget that the defence of our liberty and independence is its first duty. Let us then be friends, since our interests and our rights are the same. General Lafayette declares, in the name of the whole population of Paris, that it bears no sentiment of animosity, or hostility to the French soldiers; that it is ready to fraternise with such of those as will return to the cause of liberty and their country; and that it tenders all its prayers for the arrival of that moment when the citizens and the soldiers, rallying under one banner, with the same sentiments, shall realize the happiness and the glorious destinies of our beautiful country.

“Vive la France!

“LAFAYETTE.”

Scarcely was this proclamation known,

when armed soldiers were seen entering Paris, arrayed in the national colours, and ready to shed their blood in the defence of liberty. Yet a few days and the whole army will follow this generous example. Already the tricoloured flag floated upon the principal villages of France; nearly all the strong places had submitted, and every thing proclaimed that the regeneration of this beautiful country would be soon accomplished.

CHAPTER IV.

*Opening of the Sessions of the Chamber of Deputies.—
Speech of the Duke of Orleans.—Events at St. Cloud
and Rambouillet.—Abdication of Charles X.*

FROM THE 1ST TO THE 5TH AUG.

WE have before said, the accession of the duke of Orleans, to the lieutenant-generalship of the kingdom, rendered the progress of the government easy and more regular; this proceeding did not appear in the same point of view to all parties. The pretensions that the deputies had announced, appeared in general to be too restricted and ill coinciding with the sacrifices made by the citizens, for the triumph of liberty. Yet they awaited, not without impatience, but with confidence, the arrival of the moment of the session, which the duke of Orleans in person, was to open on the 3d of August.

This session, formerly called *royal session*, was held in the palace of the Louvre, and it was chiefly by the courtiers, that these tribunals were occupied. Now the court is no

more, and the nation is arrayed in all its strength and majesty.

Without, no other soldiers were seen but the national guards on foot, and horse, in brilliant costume, volunteers that patriotism had made soldiers, during the 27th of July; and around them, the people who had so powerfully seconded their victorious efforts. Within, the benches were crowded with ladies gorgeously apparelled, and citizens of all conditions; the most friendly union and cordiality, reigned in every quarter. Pupils of the Polytechnic school were seen in the mob, and every eye was fixed upon them. Two tribunals only were reserved; in the one destined to form a diplomatic body there were four persons, among whom the minister of the United States was conspicuous; the other was occupied by the duchess of Orleans and her family.

At the office in which the president and secretaries were sitting, was reared a canopy covered with violet velvet, bearing on its top a crown surmounted with a tricoloured banner. Under it was placed a magnificent chair, surrounded by flags of the same kind. Joy sparkled in every eye at the sight of the

national colours, so long exiled from the country.

This assembly consisted of about 300 persons; 60 peers, and 240 deputies, all drest in peasant's garments.

About one o'clock, a round of artillery and shouts from without, announced the arrival of the lieutenant-general of the kingdom.

The deputies and peers immediately took their place, and a profound silence reigned throughout. The duke of Orleans, preceded only by the great deputation and his aide-de-camps, and accompanied by his young son, the duke of Nemours, entered on a firm step, his head uncovered, and clad in the habit of lieutenant-general. He walked up the stairs to the right with his son, and having saluted the assembly, sat down on a stool, before the empty throne. The young duke of Nemours sat on the right of his father.

Immediately there resounded from all parts of the hall, unanimous shouts of "*long live the duke of Orleans! Long live the lieutenant-general of the kingdom! Long live the charter!*" Amid these acclamations and plaudits, the duchess of Orleans, and the prin-

cesses her daughters, entered the box that had been reserved for them.

Meanwhile, this moment of enthusiasm was succeeded by the most silent attention. "Gentlemen, take your seats," said the prince, slowly turning his eyes around the assembly. Then with a grave voice, and an accent of deep conviction, he read the following:—

"ADDRESS.

"Peers and deputies—Paris, troubled in its repose by a deplorable violation of the charter and of the laws, defended them with heroic courage! In the midst of this sanguinary struggle, the guarantees of social order no longer subsisted. Persons, property, rights, every thing that is most valuable and dear to men and to citizens, were exposed to the most serious dangers.

"In this absence of all public power, the wishes of my fellow citizens have turned towards me; they have judged me worthy to concur with them in the salvation of the country; they have invited me to exercise the functions of lieutenant-general of the kingdom.

“This course appeared to me to be just, the dangers increasing, the necessity imperative, my duty sacred. I hastened into the midst of this valiant people, followed by my family, and wearing those colours which, for the second time, have marked among us the triumph of liberty.

“I have come firmly resolved to devote myself to all that circumstances should require of me, in the situation in which they have placed me, to re-establish the empire of the laws, to save liberty which was threatened, and to render impossible the return of such great evils, by securing for ever the power of that charter, whose name, invoked during the contest, was also appealed to after the victory.

“In the accomplishment of this noble task, it is for the chambers to guide me. All rights must be solemnly guaranteed; all the institutions necessary to their full and free exercise, must receive the developments which they require. Attached by inclination and conviction to the principles of a free government, I accept, beforehand, all the consequences of it. I think it my duty immediately to call your attention to the or-

ganization of the national guards, to the application of the jury to the crimes of the press, the formation of the departmental and municipal administrations, and, above all, to that 14th article of the charter* which has been so hatefully interpreted. It is with these sentiments, gentlemen, that I come to open this session.

“The past is painful to me. I deplore misfortunes which I could have wished to prevent; but in the midst of this magnanimous transport of the capital, and of all the other French cities, at the sight of order reviving with marvellous promptness, after a resistance free from all excesses, a just national pride moves my heart; and I look forward with confidence to the future destiny of the country.

“Yes, gentlemen, France, which is so dear to us, will be happy and free; it will

* The article of the charter referred to, is as follows:

“The King is the Supreme Head of the State—commands the land and sea forces—declares war—makes treaties of peace, alliance and commerce—nominates to all offices in the public administration—and makes the regulations and ordinances necessary for the execution of the laws, and the safety of the State.”

show to England, that, solely engaged with its prosperity, it loves peace as well as liberty, and desires only the happiness and the repose of its neighbours.

“Respect for all rights—care for all interests—good faith to the government—are the best means to disarm parties, and to bring back to people’s minds that confidence—to the constitution that stability, which are the only certain pledges of the people, and of the strength of states.

“Peers and deputies—As soon as the chamber shall be constituted, I shall have laid before you the acts of abdication by his majesty, Charles X. By the same act Louis Antoine de France, also renounces his rights. This act was placed in my hands yesterday, the 2d of August, at eleven o’clock at night. I have, this morning, ordered it to be deposited in the archives of the chamber of peers, and caused it to be inserted in the official part of the *Moniteur*.”

Let us now take a glance at the court of the ex-king.

While events were succeeding each other with such great rapidity in Paris, Charles X. awaited, outside of the city, the consequences

of a political stroke by which he had just tried to break the constitutional shackles he had so long borne with regret.

Convinced that his violent measures would be successful, he confidently expected news from Paris. On the 26th, the day of the publication of these fatal decrees, the *Moniteur* announced that the king had gone to hunt in Rambouillet. On the 28th he returned to St. Cloud. Not till then did he receive intelligence of the city being in a ferment: almost at the same instant he was apprized that the civic guard had taken up arms, that the people were running to the defence of their rights.

But in this overwhelming catastrophe every action of the king was destined to be marked with the stigma of silliness and improvidence. When they represented to him a picture of the state of the capital, he drily answered: "Never mind, a few charges of the soldiers will stop that business."

On the same day the *Moniteur* announced to indignant France that Marmont, duke of Ragusa, was appointed to the command of the first military division. Thus Charles X. burdened the government of Paris with a

traitor who not long since sold Paris to a stranger. But such faults, or rather such crimes, could not long escape vengeance.

On the 29th, in the afternoon, the wreck of the royal guard, the lancers, and cuirassiers, arrived at St. Cloud. Men of experience were convinced, that, as to the court, all was lost; but such was the stubborn stupidity of the king, that he looked upon all these events as trifling and unimportant—"Dont fret yourselves," said he to the courtisans around him, "it will not last *one hundred days** this bout."

As for Polignac, he only answered the reproaches that were showered on him by these words: "Such was my idea—Besides, if they are not pleased, they can cut off my head." Peyronnet was the only one who preserved his presence of mind: "I foresaw it all," said he, "even the civil war."

Thus was the court situated when Ragusa appeared. He was very ill received by the dauphin, who told him: "All that has been done is the work of treason. I perceive, too

* Alluding to Napoleon's last reign of one hundred days.

late, that traitors are incorrigible. You have betrayed us as you did the other.”*

He afterwards reproached him with having transgressed the instructions he had received, in not putting the Parisians in irons; in not arresting the deputies on Wednesday, as he was positively ordered to do; finally, in having damped the ardour of the troops, by telling them, that negotiations had been entered into with the rebels.

Ragusa attempted to justify his conduct; but the duke of Angoulême flew at him, and inflicted many blows on his breast and throat.

The marshal threatening to defend himself, the indignant prince demanded his sword. The moment the marshal delivered it, the prince seized it so quickly and so awkwardly, that he cut his hands. He immediately called his guards. In an instant a dozen guards were present with fixed bayonets, and seeing the prince wounded, were about to pierce the marshal. The duke of Angoulême stopped them: “He is a traitor,” said he, “but I would have him live.” This scene was soon known, and Charles X. experienced much trouble in effecting a reconci-

* Bonaparte.

liation. The dauphin in the mean time consented to pardon him. "I have also been in the wrong," said he to Marmont, but I have been well punished for it; look at my hands."

On the 30th, about six in the morning, the duke of Angoulême passed through the alley of St. Cloud, to review about one thousand men, the wreck of the 3d and 6th regiments of royal guards. Some Swiss companies were drawn up in front of the porcelain factory; two pieces of cannon and two covered waggons, with a number of barrels, were thrown up for a battery on the bridge of Sévres. The gait of the prince, the pose of his hat thrown behind, and the smile that played continually on his lips, formed a singular contrast with the grave and meditative countenances of these warriors, whose thoughts seemed to be entirely absorbed by the recollection of the events that transpired on the foregoing day, by a foresight of the judgment that would be pronounced against them by their cotemporaries and by posterity, and by the infamous treason of which an ill comprehended military duty rendered them the blind instruments.

An inhabitant of Sevres, addressing him-

self to a sergeant, said,—“Do you know, sir, against whom you have been fighting?”—“Alas, yes! it is against the men who are defending our rights; but what would you have us do? We are soldiers: they command: we must obey.” The sergeant rejoined his corps with a slow pace, and with the air of a man whose conscience, rather than reason, condemned this horrible doctrine, which made an inhuman monster of an honest man.

This review was such, that during the day, Charles X., not counting any longer on assistance from the troops of the line, sent to the colonel of the 50th regiment, to inform him, that he had no more need of his services. After this declaration, the colonel, accompanied by the sharp shooters of the 2d battalion, repaired to St. Cloud to deliver up his flag. Afterwards, the whole regiment, both officers and soldiers, dispersed.

On the same day, the division of Bordesoulle, which had left Versailles to march to Paris, retraced their steps, and presented themselves at the gate of the avenue of Paris, asking permission to enter Versailles, in order to return to their quarters; but the

sentinel of the national guards, charged with the defence of this barrier, signified to general Bordesoulle that the troops could not enter the village, without delivering up their arms, as all the other soldiers who presented themselves at the gate, had done before; and that if they had recourse to force, they would be repelled by force.

General Bordesoulle not daring to attack it, his regiment was obliged to pass the night on the road.

The next morning a parley took place. The mayor of Versailles, accompanied by M. Benoit and another citizen, both in uniform, repaired to the rendezvous, after reciprocal explanation, a commander of the royal guards accompanied them, and declared to the inhabitants of Versailles, that all was pacified: that all the French were friends, and would fight no more. Immediately afterwards the entire division entered, amid shouts of *Vive la charte!*

This division was composed of a batallion of royal guards on foot, and of the gendarmes of Paris, as many foot as horse; of a regiment of grenadiers, on horseback; a compa-

ny of artillery, on horseback, and a regiment of cuirassiers. On the night of the 30th and 31st, the court departed for Trianon, and soon after arrived at Rambouillet, leaving to the Swiss and the royal guards the defence of St. Cloud, which was soon attacked, and taken by fifty citizens led on by three pupils of the Polytechnic school. But these brave people being attacked in their turn, two hours after by the lancers, were forced to retreat. This triumph of the royal troops was of short duration, for the lancers had scarcely time to enter the courts, before a strong detachment of Parisians, on a quick march, arranged themselves for battle, and commenced a tremendous fire; they fought furiously, and after a conflict of two hours, the lancers retreated in disorder, leaving the court of the Chateau covered with the dead, and bearing off their colonel, the duke of Timarçou, mortally wounded. On the news of this reverse, the king departed for Rambouillet, where he arrived on the 1st of August.

Two days after, the lieutenant-general, as he had announced to the chambers, published

the following piece, addressed to him by Charles X.

“ ABDICATION.

“ Cousin—I am too profoundly grieved by the evils which afflict or might threaten my people, not to have sought a means of preventing them. I have, therefore, taken the resolution to abdicate the crown in favour of my grandson, the duke de Bordeaux.

“ The dauphin, who partakes my sentiments, also renounces his rights in favour of his nephew.

“ You must, then, in your quality of lieutenant-general of the kingdom, cause the ascension of Henry V. to the crown to be proclaimed. You will take, besides, all the measures which concern you to regulate the form of the government during the minority of the new king. Here I confine myself to making known these dispositions: it is the means of avoiding many evils.

“ You will communicate my intentions to the diplomatic body; and you will acquaint me as soon as possible with the proclamation by which my grandson shall have been re-

cognised king of France, under the name of Henry V.

“I charge lieutenant-general Viscount de Foissac Latour to deliver this letter to you. He has orders to settle with you the arrangements to be made in favour of the persons who have accompanied me, as well as the arrangements necessary for what concerns me and the rest of my family.

“We will afterwards regulate the other measures which will be the consequence of the change of the reign.

“I repeat to you, my cousin, the assurance of the sentiments with which I am your affectionate cousin,

“CHARLES,

“LOUIS ANTOINE.

“*Rambouillet, August 2d, 1830.*”

The reading of this letter produced a burst of indignation and pity: “What!” cried they, from all quarters; “what! Charles the Tenth: had he the audacity to say, ‘by the evils which afflict, or which threaten *his people!*’ Who then has caused these evils? Who has made the soldiers fire at, and massacre the heroic population of Paris? ‘His *people!*’ thanks to heaven, the French people

belong to no one. What excess of impudence! Charles the Tenth, in speaking of the French nation, says again: '*his people!*' And '*his people*' he bequeaths, like a vile flock, to this child, whose origin was a mystery; to this child, so unfortunately born; to this child, who is to be pitied, because he is not guilty; to this child, who, if he were the grandchild of Charles the Tenth, would be marked with universal reproach!

"You abdicate! We reject your abdication,—you have fallen, legitimately fallen; France discarded you, your son, and your pretended grandson. She will have nothing more to do with you,—begone, lest your presence sully the sun of France. You have surpassed Charles IX.; and posterity will be just when it shall say, '*Charles the perjured!*' "

This act of abdication, Charles accompanied with a letter, in which he requested a safe conduct for himself, his family, and his retinue; lastly to stipulate the conditions of the exile to which he was condemned. His retinue was as soon as possible named, and set off for Rambouillet. But a new piece of folly was committed by the king,

who, at the conclusion of the mass, sent post haste to Paris the following note, remarkable only for its stupidity:

“The king wishing to put an end to the troubles that exist in the capital, and in a part of France, relying besides upon the sincere attachment of his cousin, the duke of Orleans, he appoints him lieutenant-general of the kingdom.

“The king, having thought it convenient to repeal his ordinances of the 25th July, sanctions the meeting of the chambers on the 3d of August, and hopes that they will re-establish the tranquillity of France.

“The king will remain here till the return of the person charged with the delivery of this declaration. If any attempt be made against the life or liberty of the king or his family, he will defend himself to the last drop of his blood.

“ Given at Rambouillet, August 2d, 1830.

“CHARLES.”

The king was in the same mood when the commissaries arrived at Rambouillet. One of them, the duke of Coigny, was alone introduced to the ex-king, who asked him who accompanied him?—

The duke answered that his companions were the duke of Tarento, Schonen and Odillon Barot.

“That’s a smart piece of business,” said the king.

“It were to be wished, Sire,” returned the other, “that it was more so, I could then answer more assuredly for the life of your majesty.”

“We are not come to that pass yet, sir; and I tell you plainly, I will not receive your colleagues. I have expedited new decrees to Paris; I will await an answer to them.” The duke of Coigny having retired, communicated to his colleagues the substance of the discourse he had had with the ex-king and all four returned as soon as possible to Paris.

As soon as this affair came to be known every one ran to arms. Hackney coaches, stages, and omnibuses were put into a state of requisition; and ten thousand men, commanded by general Pajol, set off by post. But when they arrived at Rambouillet the court had resigned: Charles had restored the diamonds of the crown, and accompanied by his retinue, took the route of Cherbourg.

CHAPTER IV.

The Throne declared vacant.—Discussion of the Question of Government.—Speech of Chateaubriand.—Offer of the Crown to the Duke of Orleans, who accepts it.—Accusation of the Ex-ministers.—Coronation of Louis Philip.—Discontent of the People.—Law for the relief of the Families of the killed and wounded in the Revolution.

ON Monday, August the 7th, the lieutenant-general nominated as members of the provisional government,

M. GUIZOT, Minister of the Interior.

BARON LOUIS, Minister of Finance.

M. DUPONT DE L'EURE, Minister of Justice.

GENERAL GERARD, Minister of War.

COUNT REINHART, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

M. GIROD DE L'AIN, Minister of the Prefecture of the Police.

On the same evening, the Marquis de la Roche Jacqueline arrived from Rambouillet, with the act of abdication.

The dauphin also absolved the military

from their oath of allegiance to him. The jewels of the crown were put in the hands of General Pajol, to be carried to Paris. The news was communicated in the following despatch:

“ Rambouillet, August 3d, (evening.)

“ Monseigneur,

“ It is with joy that we announce the success of our mission. The king has consented to depart with his family. We shall inform your highness of every incident of our journey with the greatest precision. May it have a happy termination!

“ We take the road to Cherbourg. The troops have been ordered to Epernon. Tomorrow morning we shall know definitively, who is to accompany the king. With the utmost respect, &c.

“ DE SCHONEN.

“ MARSHAL MAISON.

“ ODILLON BAROT.”

On Friday, August the 6th, the chamber of deputies declared the throne vacant, and proposed a change in certain articles of the charter. On the succeeding day, it was declared, that the general and pressing inte-

rests of the French nation, call to the throne his royal highness, Louis Philippe d'Orleans lieutenant-general of the kingdom, and his descendants for ever, from male to male, in order of primogeniture, to the perpetual exclusion of females and their descendants. Consequently, that his royal highness be invited to fulfil the above clauses and engagements, the observances of the constitutional charter, and the modifications pointed out; and having done so, to assume the title of king of the French.

This question was warmly discussed in the house of deputies.

M. de Conny called upon them to pause, reminding them that force did not constitute right; and implored them at that terrible moment, not to suffer themselves to be subjugated by the cries heard from without; but to remember their oaths, and to acknowledge the sacred rights of the duke of Bordeaux.

M. B. Constant declared that no alarm need be excited by the agitation without—that a prince was required of a different character from the last, whose acts had been so dreadful and deplorable—that legitimacy

was no longer to be invoked, and should be abjured, since it had stained the streets with blood.

M. Hyde de Neuville declared, that for himself, he had done all a Frenchman could do to prevent the calamities which had fallen on the nation—that he had not betrayed that family, whom false friends had precipitated into an abyss. He advised them to deliberate, and not to trust the fate of the country to the impressions of a moment. “With my hand on my heart,” said he “I must repel the dangerous sovereignty which you propose.”

M. Alex. de Laborde advocated the cause of the duke of Orleans warmly, whom the acknowledgment of the duke of Bordeaux would compel to bow before an infant, recalling by his presence nothing but crimes and misfortunes; besides, he declared the former to be descended more directly, if historical legitimacy be in question, than the latter, from that king whose memory they all venerated.

M. Peton pronounced legitimacy as overwhelmed by seas of blood.

M. Berryer would not admit that the

throne was vacant—and denied the right of the chamber to pronounce it so.

M. Villemain summoned the chamber to proclaim its independence, by an act offering the throne to the duke of Orleans, and stipulating guaranties for the stability of order.

M. Podenas proposed that ‘the throne should be declared vacant, in consequence of the violation of the charter, and of the laws.’ In support of this, he drew a picture of the events which had led to the fall of the ex-king, who, he said, ‘was the worthy heir to the ferocity of Charles IX., and had not the courage to show himself in the hour of danger.’

M. de Martignac, cautiously attempted to interest the feelings of the members in favour of the king; of whom he declared his conviction that he was any thing but ferocious, and had only been deceived; that he himself had known him long and well, and was sure that the love of his country was uppermost in his feelings.

M. Berard could not, ‘with *sang-froid*, hear it stated that the heart of Charles glowed with the sacred fire of love of country. The sceptre was in his hands the sym-

bol of protection, he had broken it upon his people.'

M. Alexis de Noailles defended the king, and like the others of his party, threw all the blame upon the ministers.

The proposed alterations in the charter were then discussed and put to vote separately, and afterwards on the whole; special provisions were also made for annulling the peerages created by Charles X., for reforming the peerage and judiciary, and for other matters.

Two days afterwards, the house of peers sat to deliberate on the declaration received from the chamber of deputies. Chateaubriand opposed it, and stood forth as the champion of the young duke of Bordeaux, in a speech more distinguishable for its eloquence, than for its liberalism. We give it at full length.

"GENTLEMEN:—The declaration which has been brought before this chamber, appears to me far less confused, than it does to those peers who profess to differ with me in opinion. There is one feature in this declaration, which is primary to, or rather

tends to destroy, every other. If we were in a state of perfect civil order, I should without doubt carefully consider those changes which, it is now pretended, are made in our charter. Many of these changes have been proposed by myself. I am only astonished that this chamber can for one moment discuss the expediency of a reaction on the peers created by Charles X. I am not by any means an advocate for them as a body, and you know that I have been the object of their threats; but to appoint ourselves the judges of our colleagues, and to erase from the number of peers, whomsoever we may at any time wish, appear to me too much bordering on proscription. Is it intended to destroy the peerage? It were better to lose our lives than to seek for it.

“ I have already taken up too much of your time on a subject which, though of great importance, yet must give way to the greatness of the present events. France is without any firm government, and I shall now take up your attention with considering how much it would be necessary to add to, or take from, the masts of a vessel, which has already lost its helm. In my discussion on

the declaration of the chamber, I shall waive all secondary considerations, and confine myself solely to the real or pretended vacancy of the throne.

“A question ought previously to be considered; if the throne is vacant, are we free to choose our form of government? Before offering the crown to any individual, it would be well to determine what is to be the form of our civil government, whether that of a republic or monarchy.

“Does either a republic or a newly modelled monarchy offer to France any securities that its strength and peace shall be secured? A republic would carry with it recollections of our former republic. Those recollections have not yet been forgotten. The people still remember the time when liberty and equality were but made the pretexts for murder. If anarchy should again stalk over our land, shall we be able to arouse from his rock the slumbering Hercules, who alone could crush the monster? There have not been more than five or six such men recorded in the page of history, and can you expect to see another Napoleon?

“Besides, our own habits and our relations

with neighbouring powers make the formation of a republic perfectly impracticable. The first obstacle would be the difficulty of creating a unanimity among the French themselves. What right has Paris to impose on Marseilles or any other city a republican government? Shall there be but one republic, or twenty or thirty? Shall they be federal or independent? However, waiving these objections, let us suppose one united republic. Do you believe, while conscious of the enthusiasm of the French character, that any president, however resolute or talented he may be, could remain more than one year at the head of the administration? Neither defended by the laws nor by past recollections, insulted continually by secret rivals and by promoters of disturbance, he could not inspire that confidence so necessary to commerce, nor be possessed of that dignity suitable in transactions with foreign nations, nor could he command the power requisite for the maintenance of order at home. If he were to use revolutionary measures, the republic would attach odium on itself; and the rest of Europe, profiting from our divisions, would foment our quarrels,

until we should find ourselves plunged anew into frightful struggles.

“A representative republic will perhaps hereafter constitute the government of all countries, but the time for such a state of things has not yet arrived.

“I now proceed to the consideration of monarchy. A monarch, whose appointment is to depend on the selection of the chambers or people, will always be a novelty. But I suppose that the victory which the people have lately so gloriously gained, has for its object the attainment of their liberty, particularly the freedom of the press. But will not every monarchy, sooner or later, be obliged to destroy this very liberty? Even the talents and power of a Napoleon were not sufficient to permit its existence. Gained by our misfortunes, and perpetually a victim to our glory, the liberty of the press will alone find security in the stability of a well founded government. Would not a monarchy, the reeking *bastard of a night of blood*, (*batarde d'une nuit sanglante*) be obliged to recoil from the opinions of independent men? If some advocate a republican form, others a different system, do you not fear that you will be

obliged to resort to the *laws of exception*, notwithstanding the suppression of the 8th word (Art. VIII of the charter). Then, ye friends of organized liberty, what will you have gained by the change which is now proposed? You will inevitably be ingulfed in republicanism or legalised servitude. Monarchy will be borne and swept down the tide by the torrent of democratic legislation, or the monarch himself will be swallowed up in the vortex of faction. In the glow of success we picture to ourselves that every thing is feasible—we anticipate a remedy for our wants—the attainment of our prosperity. Each one flatters himself that the rest will divest themselves of vanity and interest; it is believed that the superior talents and wisdom of the government will surmount every barrier; but after the lapse of a few months, practice will give the lie to theory.

“You have before you, gentlemen, but a few of the inconveniences ancillary to the formation of a republic, or newly modelled monarchy. If either be perilous, there is an alternative, and it is incumbent on me to say a few words on this point.

“The splendour of the diadem has been

sullied by the treachery of its ministers, who have attempted to seal the violation of their faith, with the blood of our citizens, and have gambled away their oaths, sworn before earth and heaven.

“ Strangers, you who twice have entered Paris without resistance, learn now the cause of your success. You imagine you have the shield of the laws to screen your violations. If to-day you were to lend your aid to tyranny, think you that the gates of the capital of the civilized world would open thus easily to your approach? The French race has become colossal, since your departure, under the laws of the constitution. Our boys of fourteen have assumed the bearing of giants—our conscripts of Algiers, our scholars at Paris, have awakened to enterprise the sons of the victors of Austerlitz, Marengo, and Jena—sons emblazoned with all the splendour that liberty can add to glory.

“ Never was there a more just or heroic opposition to despotism than that made by the people of Paris. They have not risen to violate, but vindicate the laws; while our rulers revered the social compact, the people were peaceable; they have brooked in-

sult, provocation and menace, without complaint; they have lavished their money and their blood in exchange for the charter: but, after having deceived us to the last hour, the ministers have proclaimed our slavery. When the combination of servility and hypocrisy flashed upon us—when the terror of the castle, organized by eunuchs, thought itself able to impose upon us the horrors of a republic and the iron yoke of an empire, then did the people put on the armour of intelligence and courage—our very shopkeepers manned the cannon, and proved that it required more than *four soldiers and a corporal* to enforce obedience. A century could not more have ripened the destinies of a people, than the last three suns that have shone upon France. A great crime has been committed; it has produced the energetic explosion of our feeling. Should this crime, and the moral and political triumph which has now been achieved, be added as a pretext for the abolition of established order? Let us see.

“Charles X. and his son have lost their thrones, or if you will, have abdicated; but, is the throne therefore to be declared vacant? There is yet an infant child, and is he to be

the innocent victim to the crimes of his ancestors? What blood has yet stained his hands? Can you say that it is that which has been shed by his father? This orphan, educated in our colleges, with a love for a constitutional government, and with a prepossession for the ideas of the present age, could be modelled into a sovereign, whose government should accord with future events. It is the guardian of this ward who ought to answer to the declaration on which you are now going to vote. When arrived at manhood, this young monarch would again renew his oaths. The present king, who is now actually our sovereign, would have been willing to appoint the duke d'Orleans as regent to his grandson, a prince who has lived among the people, and who knows, that a monarchy, in order to insure support, must be directed by the will of the people and by reason. This natural connexion has appeared to me a great means to promote conciliation, and would perhaps have saved France from those calamities which are ever consequent on violent changes in a state.

“Is it not preposterous to declare, that this child, separated from his former masters,

would not cease to forget them? or is it to be supposed, that, after a long education among the people, and after the dreadful warning of the dethronement of two kings in two nights, he would still cling to those dogmatical principles, imbued in his early infancy?

“I do not mean to contend, that the blood of Louis IX., flowing in the veins of young Henry, would instil nobler sentiments into the youthful prince. I believe not in the divine right of kings; but I believe in the power of revelation and facts. I bring not even the charter to my support; I draw my ideas from a higher source; I deduce them from those considerations which will influence me, when I am about to die. Influenced by these sentiments, I propose the duke of Bourdeaux, as our future sovereign; believing that such a measure would be productive of more advantage than any other.

“I know that in the dethronement of this child, it is thought that the sovereignty of the people will be established. How mistaken is such a notion; the foolish idea of the old school, which tends but to prove that our old democrats have not made more pro-

gress than the ancient supporters of royalty. Liberty does not flow from political rights, as was supposed in the eighteenth century; it comes from our natural rights, which exist under every form of government. A monarchy may be as free, or perhaps more free, than a republic; but this is not the time to lay down any course of policy. I shall only remark, that in disposing of thrones, the people have often involved the loss of their own liberty. The principle of hereditary monarchy, however absurd it may appear, has been sanctioned by custom, as being preferable to elective. The reasons are so evident, that I shall not now dwell on them. You may elect a king to-day, but who is to prevent you from displacing him by another to-morrow? The law, you will perhaps say. The law! But who are they that have made the laws? You assert the sovereignty of your physical strength, but beware of this strength; for if it escapes you, you will have just reason to rue it. Such is human nature. The most intelligent and just minds are not always superior to the effects of success. These are ever foremost in asserting their rights against violence, and in supporting

those rights with all their talents; but at the very moment that the justice of their cause is proved by the basest tyranny, and by the ruin of that tyranny, they seize upon that strength, which they were instrumental in destroying—miserable stumps that unprofitably wound their own hands.

“I have transported my argument to the ground of my adversaries. I am not going to bivouac on the past, beneath the old banner of the dead; a banner which, though not inglorious, flags along its staff, for no breath of life plays around it. Should I stir up the dust of thirty-five Capets, I could not there discover an argument which would be listened to. The idolatry of a name is abolished; monarchy is no more a religion, it is a political form, preferable at this moment to every other, because it introduces at once order and liberty.

“Useless as Cassandra, I have already fatigued the throne and the nation with my disdained prophecies; it only remains for me to lay myself down on a fragment of that wreck which I have so often predicted. I recognise with regret, every kind of power, except that of unbinding me from my oath of fide-

ty. I should also render my life uniform, after all that I have done, said and written for the Bourbons, I would be the basest of all wretches, were I to flinch, when for the third and last time, they stood on the verge of exile. I leave fear to those *generous* royalists, who have never sacrificed a farthing or a post to their loyalty; to those champions of the altar and the throne, who treated me as a renegade, an apostate, and a revolutionist. Pious libellists, the renegade calls you; now breathe but a word of regret, a single word with him, for the unfortunate master that has loaded you with presents and whom you have for ever lost. Ye that provoked the scourges of the state; preachers of constituent power, where are you? You shrink into that mire from the bottom of which you formerly raised your heads to calumniate the true friends of the king: Your silence to-day, is worthy your language yesterday. It is natural that all these brava-does, whose projected exploits have chased the descendants of Henry IV. with pitch-forks, now tremble and duck before the tri-coloured cockade. The noble colours with which they plume themselves, will protect

their persons, but can never screen their cowardice. Moreover, in expressing myself thus frankly to this tribunal, I do not conceive that I am performing an act of heroism. We are not living in that age, when an opinion costs a man his head: were such the case, I would speak a hundred times louder. The best shield is a breast that fears not to uncover itself to an enemy. No, gentlemen, we have to dread neither a people whose reason equals its courage, nor the generous youth whom I admire, with whom all the faculties of my soul sympathize, and to whom I wish, as well as my country, honour, glory, liberty.

“Far from me be the thought of strewing the seeds of division through France; and on this account have I divested my discourse of the accents of passion. Were I intimately convinced that a child should be left in obscure rank and happy in life, to insure the repose of thirty-three millions of men, I would have regarded as a crime every word uttered in contradiction to the necessity of the times; but I have no such conviction. Had I the disposal of the crown, I would cheerfully lay it at the feet of the duke of Or-

leans. But all that I can see vacant is the royal vault at St Denis, not the throne.

“Whatever destiny awaits the lieutenant-general of the kingdom, I shall never be his enemy, if he advance the prosperity of my country. I only ask for the preservation of the liberty of my conscience, and the right of laying myself down to die wherever I can find repose and independence.

“I vote against the projected declaration.”

The whole declaration was adopted, with the exception of the clause annulling the peerages created by Charles X.

Paris appeared, from early in the next morning, as a festival. Multitudes moved towards the chamber of deputies, but none were admitted without tickets. A tribune was prepared, and kept vacant for the Orleans family, and one for the diplomatic corps, and but few other places were reserved. The doors were opened at noon, when persons supplied with tickets were admitted, most of those in the tribunes were ladies. At about one o'clock, the deputies were called into the committee room, to cast lots for the grand deputation to receive the lieutenant-general.

At that moment, the peers arrived in great numbers. The two ranges on the right had been reserved. There were present, Talleyrand, d'Ambrugeac, Marquis d'Aligre, duke de la Trimouille, Baron Montmorency, count Castellane, duke de Broglie, count de Ponticoulant, duke de Castries, Portal, Roy, Chaptal, Mollien, Montebello, Simeon, Portalis, Claparede, Chollet, Montalivet, St. Aulaire, Belliarn, Boissel de Monville, and count de Soules. The duke of Montebello had his arm in a sling, having been wounded in fighting three days for the revolution.

A large chair, raised on one step, and placed under a canopy of decorated crimson velvet, and shaded with tricoloured flags, &c. Two tables, covered with frieze velvet, stood a little in advance, on one of which was a writing desk with papers, and on the other the crown, sceptre, sword and hand of justice. In a corresponding style of simplicity was the dress of the deputies and peers, which was that of citizens.

Opposite the throne, was the place of the reporters, and on gilt seats were placed numerous ladies. An English officer was pre-

sent, and several persons believed to be American diplomatists. Princess Bagration, and a Spanish lady, were remarked. One of the tribunes, in an angle on the right of the throne, being reserved for the Orleans family, was occupied at a quarter past two, by the duchess of Orleans, Mlle. d'Orleans, her daughter, the young duchesses de Valois and de Beaujolais, the duke de Joinville, and the duke d'Aumale—the last about eight years old. Mlle. d'Orleans, sister of the duke, was also present.

The duke approached on horseback, with his two sons, the dukes de Chartres, and de Nemours. They were announced by artillery. He was attended by a very small staff, which general Gerard joined. The “*Reveil du Peuple*,” and the “*Marseillaise*,” being heard, the deputies and peers took their seats. The duke entered, but without military guard or courtiers. The committees took their seats with their colleagues, and there were then about 90 peers present, and 300 deputies. The duke was received with cries of ‘*Vive le Roi*,’ ‘*Vive le Duc d’Orleans*,’ to which he replied by saluting the assembly three times, and

then seated himself with Oudinot and Mortier, (in the place of Marmont) on the right, and Macdonald and Molitore, (in place of Victor) on the left. Five paces in the rear was Marshal Jourdan, commissioner of foreign affairs—general Gerard and M. Dupont, on the right, and Messrs. Guizot, Bignon, and Louis, on the left. All these, except general Gerard, were in citizens' dresses.

The duke of Orleans requested the members to be seated; and then addressed Casimir Perrier, president of the chamber as follows:—‘ Mr. president of the chamber of deputies, please to read the declaration of the chamber.’ He accordingly read it while the assembly kept the most attentive silence. Mr. C. Perrier, in reading the name of the duke, said—‘ Call to the throne his royal highness Philip of Orleans, duke of Orleans.’—the lieutenant-general interrupting him, said ‘ Louis Philip,’ and the reader, correcting himself, proceeded; and on the conclusion of the charter, placed it in the hands of the duke, who handed it to the commissioner of the interior. He then addressed the president of the peers—‘ Mr. president

of the chamber of peers, please to add the act of adhesion of the chamber of peers to the declaration of the chamber of deputies. This being done, the lieutenant-general made the following declaration:

“Gentlemen, Peers and Deputies,—

“I have read with great attention the declaration of the deputies, and the act of adhesion of the chamber of peers; I have considered and weighed all the expressions.

“I accept, without restriction or reserve, the clauses and engagements which this declaration contains, and the title of king of the French, which it confers on me, and am ready to swear to observe it.”

Mr. Dupont de l'Eure, performing the function of keeper of the seals, then approached his majesty, and gave him the form of the oath. The king, standing uncovered, with his right hand raised, pronounced slowly, and with a firm voice, the following oath which might be heard without, the assembly were profoundly silent.

“In the presence of God, I swear faithfully to observe the constitutional charter, with the modifications expressed in the declaration; to govern only by the laws and ac-

according to the laws; to render good and strict justice to every one according to his right, and to act, in every thing, with a sole wish for the interest, the happiness, and the glory of the French people.”

He was immediately proclaimed by the title of LOUIS PHILIP THE FIRST, KING OF THE FRENCH; and thus were all the laurels which the people had so perilously and gloriously accumulated in the struggle of three days, thrown at the feet of a man, whose family had ever been distinguished for its antipathy to France, to liberty, and to the rights of the people.

In order to bias the citizens in favour of the duke of Orleans, and prepare them for his dynasty, it was carefully trumpeted that he was the most liberal minded man of the family; that in the preceding revolution he had shed his blood* for liberty—that his father had died for it. That the interests of the nation and the reconciliation of foreign powers, required one of the Bourbons to

* This is a figure of speech which wants no other grace of idea but truth. It is singular that the plain Lafayette should deal in tropes.

preside over the French. These arguments, if they deserve the name, are not even specious, and the development of the revolution is not such as liberal men would have wished it. Had the duke, when the crown was presented to him, disdained to accept of it, and acted in imitation of Washington, the world would have resounded with his eulogies, and proclaimed him the father of his country.

A paper was presented to the chambers by Salverte, accusing the ministers of the ex-king with high treason. It was read, thus:

“I accuse of high treason the ex-ministers, who were authors of the report to the king; and who countersigned the ordinances of the 26th of July. “EUSELÈ SALVERTE.”

It was received with acclamations and referred to the bureaux.

On Monday, the 9th, Louis Philip was crowned king of the French, without any ecclesiastical intervention. The regalia were delivered by four marshals of France: Macdonald, duke of Tarento; Mortier, duke of Treviso; Oudinot, duke of Reggio, and count Molitor.

The king then ascended the throne and addressed the assembly as follows:

“Gentlemen, Peers and Deputies,—I have just consummated a great act. I am deeply sensible of the extent of the duties which it imposes upon me. My conscience tells me that I will fulfil them. It is with a full conviction that I have accepted the treaty of alliance which was proposed to me.

“I should greatly have desired never to occupy the throne to which the national wish has just called me; but France, attacked in her liberties, saw the public order in danger. The violation of the charter had shaken every thing; it was necessary to re-establish the action of the laws, and the power of doing it was vested in the chamber of deputies. You have done it, gentlemen; the modifications which we have just made in the charter, guaranty security for the future. France will, I trust, be happy at home, respected abroad, and the peace of Europe more firmly established.”

After this address, he shook hands with the principal peers and deputies, and mounting his horse, rode off to the Palais-Royale.

To return to Charles X. He and his suite

left Rambouillet for Cherbourg. The minutes of their journey are published in a pamphlet, entitled—"The Royal Progress;" on which, as the subject is interesting and curious, we will draw for a few particulars.

August 4.—The troops of the guard had followed the movement towards Maintenon. They remained in this town; the king could only retain his four companies of body guards, and two pieces of cannon. At nine o'clock in the morning, they set out towards Dreux; the king found all the troops of the guard drawn up in order; they lined the way, and offered him the last honours which it was in their power to bestow. The adieu of these brave soldiers was affecting; several officers were observed to break their swords; they surrounded the king's carriage, and swore never to serve any but him. The colonels resigned their colours, and that fine guard ceased to exist.

The royal family frequently alighted from their carriages; the king and the dauphin mounted on horseback, the princesses and the children went on foot. That day the dauphiness, accompanied by madame de

Saint-Maure, walked at least two leagues along with the column, talking to the gardes du corps, and commending their enthusiasm and admirable discipline; they also conversed with the country people, who were far from recognising the daughter of a line of kings in a female simply dressed, covered with dust, and who asked for a glass of water to quench her thirst. In this manner the princess passed through two villages, in which but a few hours previously trees of liberty had been planted.—These objects must have excited sorrowful recollections; but the great soul of the heroine of misfortune was not cast down, and upon her noble forehead could only be read resignation to the decrees of the Almighty. They arrived at Mellerant, a considerable town: three companies of guards bivouacked in the orchards, which would have been preferable to being in doors, if torrents of rain, which fell during the night, had not caused them to envy the humblest hut.

The king lodged at Millerant with M. de Laroque, an old garde du corps. The house was too small to accommodate all the royal family. The duchess de Berri being very

inconveniently lodged, passed several hours at the bivouac with mademoiselle; and these two princesses, seated upon the grass, employed themselves in making articles of dress of which they stood in need, not having provided themselves with them on their hasty departure from St. Cloud.

They arrived at St. Lo, after a long journey, passing by Thorigny, where are to be seen the ruins of a fine chateau, belonging to the prince de Monaco. His majesty went to lodge at the prefecture, the honours of which were done in a manner the most affecting, by M. d'Estourmel, the prefect, who had already bid adieu to his department. The royal family was commodiously lodged in this house, but what heart-rending recollections must have oppressed the hearts of the dauphin and dauphiness, who had both made a journey to Cherbourg in 1828 and 1829. Then the crowd filled the air with shouts of joy and benediction; delight and happiness were depicted on the countenances of all, and the white flag waved every where. Now the same multitude, eager but silent, with eyes disdainful or menacing, exhibiting an anxious curiosity which even great misfor-

tune did not always restrain within proper limits. Some cries, (few it is true,) were heard, which strengthened the contrast; but the prudence of the well-intentioned inhabitants, and of the authorities, repressed them. The dauphiness repeatedly exclaimed, "*Ah, mon dieu! qu'elle difference!*"—Tears started from her eyes, which she presently raised to heaven.

They proceeded to Montebourg, a considerable village a little distance from the sea; the inhabitants were franker, or they felt more attachment to the royal family, than those of other villages on the route. Their curiosity was kind and respectful; they surrounded the carriage of the duke de Bordeaux, offering up prayers for his safety, and begging to be permitted to kiss his hands; and several individuals exclaimed with tears, 'We have been forbidden to display any marks of interest towards you: but no matter:—long live the duke de Bordeaux, and may he return speedily.'

The king, on his arrival at Valognes, lodged with M. Dumenildot, a Norman gentleman, whose ancestors received king James in their chateau of Quenne Ville, near La

Hogue, whence that monarch, standing upon the top of a tower, beheld the issue of a combat on which his crown depended. It was there that, observing the obstinacy of the battle, he exclaimed, '*Comme ils se battent bien, mes braves Anglais!*'

When the result of the battle of Waterloo was announced to the duke de Berri at Alost, he cried with an air of interest, '*Les Français se sont ils bien battus, au moins!*' So powerful in a generous bosom is the love of country.

The king determined to rest at Cherbourg on the 16th. Repose was necessary to the men and horses, they profited by the opportunity to make those repairs which were most urgent in their boots and clothes, for, departing as they did in haste from St. Cloud, each had with him only what covered him.

The 15th.—This day of old, so solemn by reason of the vow of Louis XIII.—this day on which the king went in procession to Notre Dame with all the pomp of his court, he passed shut up in a little town in Normandy, abandoned by his subjects, with only

a small number of faithful servants around him, and the following day was to behold him quitting for a third time the land of his birth.

The companies of gardes-du-corps had retained their standards. The king declared he would resume them. All the officers, and the twenty-four oldest gardes-du-corps, forming a squadron, marching four deep, the trumpeters at their head, the four standards in the same line, proceeded in silence, sorrow depicted on their countenances, towards the king's lodging. That prince was surrounded by the royal family whose faces displayed the liveliest sorrow, which, however, was no doubt differently experienced. The king was deeply affected; the dauphiness dissolved in tears; the dauphin appeared resigned; the duchess of Berri was calm, as if she penetrated the future; the duke de Bordeaux and mademoiselle were concerned for those whom they regarded.

The king took the standards, embraced the officers who bore them, and said with the utmost emotion, 'I take back your standards, they are unstained; my grandson will restore them to you. I thank you for your devotion,

for your fidelity, and your prudence. I shall never forget the proofs of attachment which you have exhibited to me and to my family. Adieu!—May you be happy.’ He presented them his hand to kiss; the dauphiness and madame followed his example; and this affecting scene was prolonged until the last adieu uttered by the king.

The chosen gendarmerie, a corps as fine and well disciplined, as it is devoted, also received the adieus of the king. Afterwards, the unattached officers were admitted to the presence of his majesty, whose heart must have been rent in twain by emotions so deep and long continued.

The royal family alighted from their carriages, and passing along a plank covered with blue cloth, went aboard the packet boat *Great Britain*. The king embarked first; the dauphin took the duke of Bordeaux by the hand; Madame de Gontant conducted mademoiselle; the duchess of Berri gave her arm to M. de Charette, and the dauphiness to M. de Larochejaquelin.

The prefect presented to his majesty captain Dumont Durville, the commander of

the vessel. He told the king he would carry him wherever he desired. This he repeated several times. The king said he wished to go first to Spithead—to the Isle of Wight, opposite Portsmouth. After having made the last adieus to some officers who had gone aboard, the royal family entered a cabin prepared for them. Aboard the *Great Britain* were the whole of the royal family, the duke de Luxembourg, captain of the gardes-des-service, the duke of Ragusa, the governor, sub-governor, and sub-preceptor of the duke of Bordeaux, the duchess of Constant, and the private attendants of the royal family. In the *Charles Carroll*, which carried a part of the supplies, were Messrs. O'Higgerty, sen. and jun., Madame de Bouille and her son, a sub-governor of the duke de Bordeaux, Messrs. de Choiseul, de Charette, and Larochejaquelin.

During the embarkation and preparations for departure, a crowd of curious persons lined the mole; they were orderly, and no exclamation was heard. Messrs. the commissioners took leave of the king, and subsequently remained on the pier till the

vessel, unfurling her sails, got under weigh, and cleared the port towed by a steam-boat. It was then a quarter past two. During this time, seven squadrons of gardes-du-corps were drawn up in order opposite the ships. When they had got out of the harbour, the troops faced about, entered the town, passed through it, and retired to Valognes. The multitude, which, no doubt, had been hitherto restrained by the respect which great misfortune always inspires, and by the sight of an unhappy family compelled to abandon its country, became noisy and tumultuous. From some groups, consisting principally of cabin-boys and youths, of from twelve to fourteen years of age, were heard shouts of ‘Vive la liberte!’ ‘Vive la charte!’ ‘A bas la cocarde blanche!’ The inhabitants took no part in these exclamations, which being despised by every body, called for no reply. The 12th and 16th regiments of infantry, in garrison in the town, were under orders. The soldiers were observed at all the windows of the barrack, which is in the interior of timber-yards; only a few outposts skirted the route; their attitude was very favourable—

the officers were extremely polite. These troops presented arms to the gardes-du-corps, who returned the salute. No doubt orders had been given on the subject, for it is impossible that the circumstance could have been accidental. In scarcely any of the towns through which we passed were military honors afforded either to the king or the troops that accompanied him. On their return to Valognes, the following order was given to each garde-du-corps on the part of king Charles:—

“ ORDER OF THE DAY.

“ In quitting the soil of France, the king would wish to have it in his power to present to each of his garde-du-corps, and to each of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, who have accompanied him to his ship, a mark of his attachment and remembrance, but the circumstances that afflict the king do not afford him the means of gratifying the wish of his heart. Destitute of the means of rewarding a fidelity so exemplary, his majesty is compelled to testify his regard only by this tribute.

“ The companies of the gardes-du-corps as

well as those of the rank of general officers, superior officers, and others; also of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers who have followed him: their names preserved by the duke of Bordeaux, shall remain inscribed in the archives of the royal family, to attest for ever the misfortunes of the king, and the consolation which he has found in a devotion so disinterested.

“CHARLES.”

Thence, he embarked in the ship *Charles Carroll*, to the Isle of Wight, where William IV. happened at that time to be; and afterwards he proceeded to Lulworth castle, where he took up his abode.

In the mean time Louis Philip neglected nothing that could give stability to his throne and recommend him to the people. He projected a law to relieve the families of the killed and wounded in the conflict of July. M. Guizot, who introduced the proposal, stated their numbers to be more than 900 orphans and 300 widows; 300 fathers deprived of their sons; 301 men maimed for life, and 3961 wounded, but likely to recover. The law was couched in the following terms:

“ART. 1. The widows of citizens who perished on the 27th, 28th and 29th July, or in consequence of wounds then received, shall receive from the state a pension of 500 francs each, to commence on the 1st of January, 1831.

“ART. 2. France adopts the orphans of such citizens. An annual sum of 250 francs is allowed to each child under seven years of age; the child to be under the care of the mother, or where need is, of some relative or friend chosen by the family. From seven to eighteen, these children shall be brought up in special institutions, where they shall receive an education fitted to their sex and enable them to gain a livelihood.

“ART. 3. Parents infirm, or over 60 years of age, and in destitute circumstances, who may have lost their children in those days, shall receive an annual pension of 300 francs, with the right of survivorship.

“ART. 4. Frenchmen wounded during those days, so as to lose a limb or the use of one; shall either be admitted among the invalids, or receive at home a proportionate pension.

“ART. 5. Citizens wounded, but not inca-

pacitated for labour, shall receive an indemnity, of which the amount shall be determined by the committee on national recompenses.

“ART. 6. An indemnity shall in like manner be paid to citizens who, though not wounded, were during those days prevented from attending to their families. The indemnity to be regulated by the same committee.

“ART. 7. Provides that for the above objects a credit of seven millions of francs be granted to the minister of the interior.

“ART. 8. Those men shall be appointed sublieutenants in the army, who, having especially distinguished themselves in those days, shall by a report of a committee be judged worthy of that honour.

“ART. 9. The medal ordered by the law of the 30th August, shall be distributed to all citizens designated by the committee.

“ART. 10. A particular decoration shall be granted to all citizens who distinguished themselves on those days. A list of persons entitled thereto shall be made out by the committee and submitted to the king. Mili-

tary honour shall be paid to it, as to that of the Legion of Honour.

“Paris, 9th October.

“By the king.

“LOUIS PHILIP.

“The minister of the interior, GUIZOT.”


His Majesty was singularly attentive to Lafayette and very lavish of his eulogies on the national guard, in order to secure their attachment to his dynasty. His speeches teemed with an affectation of sensibility and tender emotions. The stratagem succeeded, and the French people were thus whined out of the honourable principles which stimulated them to achieve the revolution. But many expressed loud indignation at the conduct of the deputies; one party shouted out for the duke of Bordeaux, another for Napoleon II., and a third for a republican form of government. Mobs collected in several parts to give vent to their dissatisfaction. General Dubourg who had been first put at the head of the national guard, when about to deliver something officially to the people, was greeted by the crowd with shouts of “*No king!*” “*No Orleans!*” The officer broke off in his discourse, and bluntly informed them, he was of the same mind with themselves.

CHAPTER V.

*The Charter of Louis XVIII. modified.—Its present form.
—Special Provisions adopted.—Arrest of Polignac and
the Ex-ministers.—Their Crime.—Report to the King.
—Proposition for the abolition of Capital Punishments.*

GENERAL LAFAYETTE delivered in the chamber of deputies an animated speech opposing hereditary peerage. Had he included hereditary monarchs, the speech might deserve to be copied into a republican book; since he has not done so, we omit it. Every friend of equal rights, however, must rejoice that this feudal custom was suppressed in France most probably through the medium of Lafayette, who is undoubtedly the most influential man in the kingdom.

The charter underwent such material modifications that it may be said to have been remodelled. This great palladium of the rights of the people was drawn up by Louis XVIII.; we insert it here at full length, with the changes made by the deputies on the 7th of August. Wherever any article has been modified or annulled, we place it in *Italics*,

and the present one immediately follows it with the sign . The preamble which has been suppressed, as it is curious, we give as follows:

“ PREAMBLE.

“ Louis, by the grace of God, king of France and Navarre, to all whom these presents may reach.

“ Divine Providence in recalling us to our estates after so long an absence, has imposed on us most serious obligations. Peace was the first want of our subjects, and we have been unceasingly occupied in procuring it; this peace, so necessary to France and the rest of Europe, has been signed. A constitutional charter is solicited by the actual state of the kingdom; we have promised, and we now publish it. We have considered that, although the whole authority in France resides in the person of the king, yet our predecessors have not hesitated to modify its exercise according to the changes of the times; thus the commons were enfranchised by Louis the Fat, and received extensions of their rights from St. Louis, and Philip the Handsome; thus was the judiciary established, and deve-

loped by the laws of Louis XI. Henry III. and Charles IX.; thus finally did Louis XIV. regulate nearly every branch of the public administration, by various ordinances which for wisdom, have not hitherto been surpassed.

“Like our predecessors, we have appreciated the effects of the increasing progress of knowledge, of the new relations thus introduced into society, of the direction given to mind for the last half century, and of the important alterations which have been the result. We recognise the expression of a real want, in the wishes of our subjects for a constitutional charter; but in yielding to these wishes, we have taken every precaution to render such charter worthy of ourselves, and of the people over whom we are proud of being placed. Men of wisdom chosen from among the principal bodies of the state, have been united with our own commissioners in the labour of preparing this important document.

“While we thus acknowledge that a liberal and constitutional monarchy is required by the present enlightened state of Europe, we still bear in mind, that our first duty to

our people, is to preserve for their own interests, the rights and prerogatives of our crown. Our hope is, that instructed by experience, they will be convinced that the supreme authority can alone give to the institutions which it establishes, the strength, the permanence, and the majesty with which itself is clothed; and that when the wisdom of the king, thus accords freely with the wishes of the people, a constitutional charter may be of long endurance; but that when concessions are extorted by violence, from the weakness of the government, the public liberties are as much endangered as the throne itself. We have sought for the principles of a constitutional charter, in the character of the French and in the venerable monuments of past ages. In the renewal of the peerage for example, we have in view a truly national institution, which should unite the recollections of the past, with the hopes of the future, and thus bring ancient and modern times more nearly together.

“ We have replaced, by the chamber of deputies, those old assemblies, of the Champ de Mars, and the Champ de Mai, and those chambers of the Tiérs-Etat, which have so

often given at the same time, proofs of zeal for the interests of the people, and of fidelity and respect, for the authority of the king. In endeavouring thus to renew the link which has been so fatally broken, we have effaced from our memory, as we could wish them effaced from the pages of history, all the evils which have afflicted the country during our absence. Happy at finding ourselves again in the bosom of the great family, we have no other means of reply to the numerous testimonies of affection which we receive, than in pronouncing the words of peace and consolation. The wish most near to our heart is, that the French may hereafter live like brethren, and that no bitter reflections may ever again trouble that security which should ensue from the solemn Act which we this day accord.

“Certain of our own intentions, and conscientiously persuaded of their propriety, we engage ourselves before this assembly, to be faithful to this constitutional charter; reserving to ourselves the right of swearing solemnly to maintain it, before the altar of Him who weighs in the same balance, both kings and nations.

“For which reasons, we have voluntarily, and by the free exercise of our royal authority granted, and do grant, concede, and *octroie*, to our subjects, as well for ourselves as for our successors, and for ever, the following

“CONSTITUTIONAL CHARTER.

“PUBLIC RIGHTS OF THE FRENCH.

“ART. 1. All Frenchmen are equal before the law, whatever otherwise be their rank or title.

“2. They contribute, without distinction, in proportion to their fortune, to the support of the public expenses.

“3. They are all alike admissible to civil and military employments.


“4. Individual liberty is equally guaranteed to all: no one can be either pursued or arrested, except in cases provided for by the law, and in the forms in which it prescribes.

“5. Every one is at liberty to profess his own religion; and the same protection is assured to each form of worship.


“6. *Nevertheless, the Catholic, Apostolical and Roman religion, is the religion of the State.*

“7. *Ministers of the Catholic, Apostolical and Roman religion, and that of other Chris-*

tian denominations, alone receive salaries from the Royal Treasury.

“ Ministers of the Catholic, Apostolical and Roman religion, and those of other Christian denominations, alone receive salaries from the royal treasury.

“8. *Frenchmen have the right to publish and print their opinions, so that they conform to the laws for regulating the abuse of this liberty.*

“ Frenchmen have the right of publishing and printing their opinions, so that they conform to the laws. The censorship can never be re-established.

“9. All property is inviolable, without any exception of that called *national*, the law not acknowledging any distinction between them.

“10. The state may exact the sacrifice of any particular piece of property, if the public interest duly established shall require it; but only on a previous indemnification.


“11. All scrutiny as to votes or opinions uttered previous to the restoration, is forbidden. A like oblivion is prescribed both to tribunals and citizens.

“12. The conscription is abolished; the mode of recruiting the sea and land forces is determined by law.

“FORM OF THE KING’S GOVERNMENT.

“13. The person of the king is inviolable and sacred. His ministers are responsible. To the king alone belongs the executive power.

“14. *The king is the supreme head of the state—commands the army and navy—declares war—makes treaties of peace, alliance and commerce—appoints to office—and makes the rules and ordinances necessary for the execution of the laws and the safety of the state.*


“ The king is the supreme head of the state—commands the army and navy—declares war—makes treaties of peace, alliance and commerce—appoints to all the offices of public administration—and makes all the regulations and ordinances necessary for the execution of the laws; without having the power to suspend the laws themselves, or dispense with their execution. No foreign troops can ever be admitted into the service of the state, without an express law.

“15. The legislative power is vested collectively in the king, the house of peers, and the house of deputies of departments.

“16. *The king proposes all laws.*

“17. *The proposal of a law is made at the*

pleasure of the king, to the house of peers, or that of deputies, except laws for laying and collecting taxes, which must be first addressed to the house of deputies.

“ The proposition of all laws belongs to the king, the chamber of peers, and the chamber of deputies. Nevertheless, all laws on taxes, must first be voted by the chamber of deputies.

“ 18. Every law is to be freely discussed and voted by a majority of each chamber.

“ 19. *The chambers have the faculty of sup-
plicating the king to propose laws upon any
given subject, and to point out what it appears
to them fitting, that such laws should contain.*

“ 20. *Such a request may be made by either
of the chambers, after having been discussed in
secret committee: it can only be sent to the
other chamber by that proposing it, after an in-
terval of ten days.*

“ 21. *If the proposition is adopted by the
other chamber, it shall be submitted to the king:
if it is rejected, it cannot be reproduced in the
same session.*

“ 22. The king alone sanctions and promulgates the laws.

“ 23. The civil list is fixed for the whole


reign by the first legislature assembled after the accession of the king.

“ OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS.

“ 24. The house of peers is an essential part of the legislative power.

“ 25. It is convened by the king at the same time with the house of deputies. The session of each begins and finishes at the same time.

“ 26. *Any meeting of the house of peers held at any time when the deputies are not in session, or which should not be ordered by the king, is unlawful and void.*


“  Any assembly of the chamber of peers, which should be held at a time which is not that of the session of the chamber of deputies, is illicit and null; except in the single case, in which it is assembled as a court of justice, and then it can only exercise judicial functions.

“ 27. The nomination of peers of France belongs to the king. Their number is unlimited. He may vary their dignities, name them for life, or make them hereditary according to his pleasure.

“ 28. Peers are entitled to their seats at twenty-five, but cannot vote before thirty.


“ 29. The house of peers has for presiding officer the Chancellor of France, and in his absence, some peer named by the king.

30. *The members of the royal family and princes of the blood, are peers in right of their birth. They take rank immediately after the President, but have no vote till twenty-five.*


“  The princes of the blood are peers by right of birth; they take their seats immediately after the president.

“ 31. *The princes can only take their seats by an order of the king, expressed at each session by a message, under pain of nullity to every thing transacted during their presence.*

“ 32. *The deliberations of the peers are all secret.*

“  The sittings of the chamber of peers are public, like those of the chamber of deputies.

“ 33. *The house of peers takes cognizance of the crime of high treason and attempts against the safety of the State, as they shall be defined by law.*

“  The chamber of peers takes cognizance of crimes against the safety of the state, and of high treason, which shall be defined by law.

“ 34. No peer can be arrested except by the authority of the house, and it judges its members in all criminal matters.


“ OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES OF DEPARTMENTS.

“ 35. The chamber shall be composed of deputies elected by the electoral colleges. The organization of them shall be determined by law.

“ 36. Each department shall have the same number of deputies it has had till now.*

“ 37. *The deputies shall be elected for five years, and in such manner that the chamber shall be renewed by one-fifth annually.*

“ 38. *No one can be admitted as a deputy, who is not forty years old, and does not pay a direct tax of one thousand francs.*


“  No deputy can be admitted into the chamber, unless he is thirty years of age, and

* The chamber thus constituted had two hundred and fifty-eight members; but in 1820 a law was passed, increasing the number to 430. By this law, article 37 was also rendered void, as the elections from all the departments, were ordered to take place at the same time, and the period for which the deputies were chosen was increased to seven years.


unless he possesses the other qualification prescribed by law.

“ 39. *In case, however, that there should not be in a department fifty persons of the requisite age, and paying the prescribed tax, that number shall be made up out of those paying the nearest to one thousand francs, and the person thus selected shall be alike eligible with the others.*

“ 40. *Electors of deputies must pay a direct tax of three hundred francs, and have attained thirty years of age.*


“  No one is an elector if he is under twenty-five years of age, and if he does not possess the other qualifications prescribed by law.

“ 41. *Presidents of electoral colleges are named by the king, and become, of right, members of the colleges.*

“  The presidents of the electoral colleges, are nominated by the electors.

“ 42. One half, at least, of the deputies, must be chosen from among those whose political domicile is in the department.

“ 43. *The president of the chamber of deputies is designated by the king from a list of five members presented by the chamber.*

“ The president of the chamber of deputies is elected by the chamber. He is elected for the whole duration of the legislature.

“ 44. The sessions of the chamber are public, but upon the demand of five members, the doors may be closed.

“ 45. The chamber will divide itself into committees (*bureaux*) to discuss the projects of laws presented by the king.

“ 46. *No amendment can be made to a law, unless proposed or consented to by the king, nor until it has been referred and discussed in committees.*

“ 47. *The chamber of deputies receives all propositions respecting taxes; and it is only when such propositions have been adopted by the chamber, that they can be sent to the peers.*

“ 48. No tax can be imposed nor collected, unless consented to by the chambers, and sanctioned by the king.

“ 49. The land tax is only voted for one year; the indirect taxes may be voted for several years.

“ 50. The king convenes the two chambers every year; he prorogues them, and may dissolve the chamber of deputies; but, in this

case, he must convene a new one in the space of three months.

“ 51. No member can be imprisoned during the session, nor during the six weeks preceding and following it.

“ 52. No member can, during the session, be prosecuted, nor arrested on any criminal charge, except when taken *flagrante delictu*, without the permission of the chamber.

“ 53. Petitions to either house can only be made and presented in writing; the law forbids any one from bringing a petition in person to the bar.

“ OF MINISTERS.

“ 54. Ministers may be members of either house; they have, moreover, the right of entry to each house, and are to be heard when they require.

“ 55. The chamber of deputies has the right of accusing ministers, and of arraigning them before the house of peers, who alone have the right of judging them.

“ 56. *They can alone be accused of treason or peculation. Special laws will particularize the nature of these offences, and will determine how they are to be prosecuted.*

"OF THE JUDICIARY.

" 57. All justice is derived from the king, and is administered in his name, by judges whom he appoints.

" 58. The judges appointed by the king are not removable.


" 59. The courts and ordinary tribunals now existing are maintained. Nothing shall be changed with respect to them but by virtue of a law.

" 60. The existing institution of judges of commerce is preserved.

" 61. That of justices of the peace, is in like manner preserved. Justices of the peace, though appointed by the king, may be removed.

" 62. No one can be withdrawn from his natural judges.

" 63. *Consequently no commissioners nor extraordinary tribunals can be created. Prevotal courts, if their re-establishment is deemed necessary, are not included in this prohibition.*

"  No extraordinary commissioners can be created under any denomination whatever.

" 64. The discussions in criminal proceedings shall be public, except when such publicity may be dangerous to order and good

morals; in which case the court shall so pronounce.

“65. The institution of the jury is preserved. Such changes as experience may suggest can only be made in virtue of a law.

“66. The confiscation of property as a punishment is abolished, and cannot be re-established.

“67. The king has the right to pardon, and to commute punishments.

“68. The civil code and laws now in use, which are not contrary to the present charter, shall remain in force until legally altered or repealed.

“PRIVATE RIGHTS GUARANTIED BY THE STATE.

“69. The military in actual service, officers and soldiers on half pay, officers' widows and soldiers pensioned, shall preserve their grades, honours, and pensions.

“70. The public debt is guarantied. Every engagement of the state with its creditors is inviolable.


“71. The old nobility resumes its titles, the new preserves its. The king creates nobles at pleasure; but he only grants them rank and honour, without any exemption


from the burdens or duties as members of society.


“72. The legion of honour is preserved. The king will determine its regulations and decorations.


“73. The colonies shall be governed by special laws and regulations.

“74. *The king and his successors shall swear in the solemnity of their consecration, faithfully to observe the present constitutional charter.*

“ The king and his successors shall swear, at their accession, to observe faithfully the present constitutional charter.

“ The present charter, and the rights it consecrates, shall be entrusted to the patriotism and courage of the national guards, and of all the citizens.

“ France resumes her colours. In future, no other cockade but the tricoloured shall be worn.

“ All anterior laws and ordinances, so far as they are contrary to the reform of the charter, are null and void.”

Thus have we given an accurate transcript of the French charter as it originally was, and with its present modifications. Whether the object of the latter be liberty,

licentiousness or the promotion of self interest on the part of the modifiers we leave it to the reader to judge, and to futurity to decide.

On the same day the following special provisions were adopted:

“I. All the creations of peers during the reign of Charles Tenth, are declared null and void.

“II. Article 27th of the charter shall be the subject of a fresh examination in the session of 1831.

“III. The chamber of deputies declares, finally, that it is necessary to provide, by successive and separate laws, and with the shortest delay possible,—1st. For the extension of the trial by jury for misdemeanors, particularly those of the press, and for political offences. 2d. For the responsibility of ministers and secondary agents of government. 3d. For re-election in case of deputies appointed to public functions. 4th. For the annual voting of the army estimates. 5th. For the organization of the national guards, and for their electing their own officers. 6th. For a military code, insuring in a legal manner the situation of officers of all ranks. 7th.

For the departmental and municipal administrations, with the intervention of the citizens in their nominations. 8th. For public instruction and the freedom of tuition. 9th. For the abolition of the double vote, and for fixing the qualifications for electors and deputies."

Some time posterior to this the ex-ministers were arrested in trying to make their escape, and lodged in the prison, or as it is called, the Chateau of Vincennes. Polignac was seized while travelling in the suite of a lady, who took out a passport for herself and a domestic. Polignac personated the character of the domestic, but his awkward representation of it, gave birth to the suspicion, on which he was arrested. An immediate confession on his part, cut short further investigation, and he was escorted to the capital to be incarcerated with his fellow ministers. Their principal crime consisted in having signed their names to the following report to the king!

"Sire—

"Your ministers would be unworthy of the confidence with which your Majesty honours them, if they delayed any longer in laying before your eyes a view of our inte-

rior situation, and in pointing out to your high wisdom the dangers of the periodical press.

“At no period within these fifteen years, has this situation been more serious and afflicting. Notwithstanding a course of prosperity, unparalleled in our annals, signs of disorganization and symptoms of anarchy are developing themselves in every part of the kingdom.

“The successive causes that have concurred to paralyse the resources of monarchical government, are now tending to modify and change its nature: deprived of its moral force, authority, whether in the capital or in the departments, never struggles against factions but with disadvantage; pernicious and subversive doctrines, loudly professed, are spreading and propagating themselves through every class of society; disturbances too generally diffused, agitate and torment the minds of the people. On every side, they demand for the present, pledges of security for the future.

“An active, ardent and indefatigable, but malicious vigilance, exerts itself to raze every foundation of order, and to wrest from France

the happiness she enjoys under the sceptre of her kings. Skilled in engendering discontents, and exciting animosities, it foment, among the people, a spirit of defiance and hostility towards the government, and scatters the seeds of dissention and civil war.

“And already, Sire, recent events have proved that the political passions entertained by the higher branches of society begin to disseminate themselves through the lower, and to affect the mass of the people. They have also proved that this popular excitement would not be always without danger, even to the men who are striving to snatch the people from the bosom of peace.

“A multitude of facts, collected in the course of electoral operations, confirm this position, and would afford us a too certain presage of new commotions, were it not in the power of your majesty to avert the evil.

“There exists every where, if attentively observed, a want of order, of power and of permanence; and the agitations which appear the most contrary to it, are in reality only the expression and testimony of it.

“It is necessary to observe this well: these agitations which cannot be increased with-

out great danger, are almost exclusively produced and excited by the liberty of the press. A law of the elections, not less fruitful in disorders, has without doubt concurred in producing them: But it would be denying evidence not to see that the Journals are the hot-beds of a corruption whose progress is daily more sensible, and the primary source of the calamities which threaten the kingdom.

“ Experience, Sire, speaks more authoritatively than theory. Some enlightened men, whose fidelity otherwise cannot be suspected, led by the bad example of a neighbouring country, have believed that the benefits derived from the periodical press would counterbalance its disadvantages, and that its excesses would be neutralized by contrary excesses. But the event has not verified the hypothesis, the proof is decisive, and the question is now determined in the public mind.

“ The periodical press has never been so; it is not in the nature of an instrument of sedition and disorder to be so.

“ What numerous and irrefragable proofs militate in the establishment of this truth!

It is on the principle of the violent and uninterrupted action of the press, that the too sudden and frequent variations of our interior politics may be explained. It has not permitted the establishment of a regular and permanent form of government, nor has it suffered to be introduced into the branches of public administration, the meliorations of which they are susceptible. All the ministers from 1814, although created under different influences, and often directly opposed to each other, have still had in view the same track, the same attacks, and the same object of unbridling the passions. Sacrifices of every kind, concessions of power, formations of party, nothing has been able to divert them from this common object.

“ This reproach alone, so fertile in reflections, should suffice to assign to the press its true, its invariable character. It exerts itself with persevering efforts, every day repeated, to unbind the ties of obedience and subordination, to abuse the resources of public authority, to prostrate it, to revile it in the opinion of the people, and to create for it, in every quarter, resistance and embarrassments.

“ Its art consists not in substituting for a too easy submission of mind, a wise freedom of examination, but in reducing to a problem, the most positive truths; not to provoke a frank and useful controversy on political questions, but to exhibit them in a false light, and resolve them by sophisms.

“ The press has thus cast disorder into the most correct intelligences, shaken the firmest convictions, and kindled in the bosom of society, a confusion of principles which encourages the most dangerous attempts. Its anarchy of doctrines, is but a prelude to anarchy in the state.

“ It is worthy of remark, Sire, that the periodical press has not even fulfilled its most essential condition, that of publicity. What is strange, but at the same time true, is, that there is no such thing as publicity in France, when this word is taken in its most just and rigorous acceptation. In its representation of the state of things, articles, when they are not entirely false, never come to the knowledge of readers, unless garbled, disfigured, and mutilated in the most odious manner. A thick cloud, raised by the journals, obscures the truth and intercepts the

light between the government and the people.

“The kings, your predecessors, Sire, have always loved to communicate with their subjects; it is a satisfaction that the press has not wished your Majesty to enjoy.

“Its unbounded licentiousness pays no respect, even on the most solemn occasions, either to the express will of the king, or to the orders emanating from the throne. The one is misrepresented and denaturalized, the other is the object of perfidious commentaries, or pungent derision. Thus the last act of royal power, the proclamation, was discredited by the public, even before it was known to the electors.

“This is not all. The press aims at no less than the subjugation of sovereignty, and the invasion of the powers of the state. A pretended organ of public opinion, it aspires to direct the debates of the two chambers, and it is incontestable that it carries there a weight of influence, no less baneful than decisive. This domination has assumed, particularly in the last two or three years, a manifest character of oppression and tyranny. In this interval of time, the jour-

nals persecuted with insult and outrage, the members whose votes appeared to them uncertain or suspected. Too often, Sire, the deliberations in this chamber have yielded to the redoubled attacks of the press.

“ We cannot mention in less severe terms, the conduct of the journals on the opposition in more recent circumstances. After having themselves provoked an address derogatory to the prerogatives of the throne, they did not hesitate to promote the re-election of 221 deputies—which proceeding was the consequence of their address. Your Majesty repulsed this address as offensive; you bore public blame for refusing to concur in the sentiments therein expressed; you announced your immutable resolution to defend the rights of your crown, so manifestly compromised. The public papers laid no stress on your determination; on the contrary, they exerted themselves to renew, to perpetuate, and to aggravate the offence. Your Majesty will decide whether this last attack is to remain long unpunished.

“ But of all the excesses of the press, the most serious perhaps remains for us to specify. From the first moment of the expedi-

tion, the glory of which reflects so pure and so durable a lustre on the noble crown of France, the press criticised with unprecedented severity, its causes, its objects, its means, its preparatives, its chances of success. Insensible to national honour, it was not their fault that our banner was not tarnished by the barbarian. Indifferent to the great interests of humanity, it was not their fault that Europe did not remain subject to an oppressive vassalage and dishonouring tribute.

“Nor was this enough: by a species of treason, of which our laws could have taken cognizance, the press sedulously published all the secrets of the expedition, conveyed to the enemy the knowledge of the state of our forces, the number of our troops, that of our vessels, the indication of our points of station, the means to be employed to contravene the variableness of the winds, and to get on shore. Every thing, even the spot of their disembarkment was divulged, as if for the purpose of instructing the enemy to make a more certain defence. And what is without a parallel among a civilized people, the press, by giving false and alarming accounts of the

dangers to be encountered, has not scrupled to damp the courage of the army, and directing its hatred against the very commander of the enterprise, it has, to use the expression, excited the soldiers to raise against him the standard of revolt, or to desert their colours. Such are the daring deeds of the organs of a party that pretends to be national.

“Every day, in the interior of the kingdom, it dares no less than to disturb the elements of public peace, to dissolve the links of society, and to speak plainly, to make the earth tremble under our feet. Let us not be afraid to reveal here the whole extent of our evils, in order to appreciate more justly the extent of our resources. A systematic defamiation, organized on a large scale and directed with an unprecedented perseverance, persecutes far and near, even the humblest agents of power. No one of your subjects, Sire, is shielded from outrage, if he receive from his sovereign the slightest mark of confidence, or of satisfaction. A vast net, spread over France, enmeshes all the public functionaries; placed continually in a situation of disrespect, they appear to be in some measure cut off from civil society; they only

are spared, whose fidelity is wavering; those only are praised whose fidelity succumbs; others are noted to be more slowly immolated to popular vengeance.

“The periodical press has equally persecuted, with envenomed darts, religion and the priesthood. It wishes, and will ever wish, to root out from the hearts of the people, even the last seed of religious sentiments. Do not doubt, Sire, that it will accomplish this, in attacking the foundations of faith, in altering the sources of public morality, and in producing abundantly derision and contempt for the ministers of the altar.

“No force, we must own, is capable of resisting such an energetic violator as the press. In every period, when it was let loose, it made an irruption, an invasion into the state. One cannot but be singularly struck with the similitude of its effects these last fifteen years, notwithstanding the diversity of circumstances and the change of men who moved on the political stage. Its object is, in a word, to recommence the revolution, whose principles it loudly proclaims. Placed and replaced, at different times, under the

yoke of censure, whenever it obtained liberty it resumed its favourite employment. To continue this work with more success, it has found an active auxiliary in the departmental press, which, exciting jealousies and local animosities, shedding dread on the hearts of the timid, and harassing authority by incessant intermeddlings, has exercised an almost decisive influence on the elections.

“These last effects, Sire, are transient, but more durable effects are to be remarked in the manners and character of the nation. Ardent misrepresentations and impassioned controversies, schools of scandal and licentiousness, produce in these, serious changes and deep alterations; it gives a false direction to the mind, fills it with prepossessions and prejudices, diverts it from serious studies, injures the progress of the arts and sciences, excites discord among us, introduces baneful dissensions even into the bosom of families, and tends to reduce us gradually to barbarism.

“It would be superfluous to investigate the causes for adopting the mistaken lenity which has hitherto left the power of repression a useless weapon in the hands of power.

“Judiciary acts cannot easily be brought

to repress it efficaciously. This truth, gleaned from observation, was long since remarked by well intentioned men; it has recently acquired a more distinctive character of evidence. Imperious necessity required that the repression should have been prompt and strong; it has remained slow and weak, and gradually dwindled into nothing. It never interferes before the fault is committed, and then the punishment only causes the scandal of debate.

“Juridical prosecution becomes tired; the seditious press never tires. The former ceases, because it has too many to handle roughly; the latter multiplies its forces by multiplying its offences.

“Under different circumstances, power has had its periods of activity and relaxation: but whether the public ministry be zealous or lukewarm it matters nothing to the press. It seeks, by redoubling its excesses to guaranty its impunity. It is time, more than time, to stop its ravages.

“Hearken, Sire, to that prolonged cry of indignation and dread that resounds from every point of your kingdom. The lovers of peace, the men of integrity, the friends of

order, lift up their suppliant hands to your Majesty. All request you to preserve them from a return of those evils which their fathers and themselves had so keenly to deplore. These alarms are too real not to be listened to; these prayers are too legitimate not to be received.

“There is but one method of performing what they ask; it is to act up to the charter. If the terms of the 8th article are ambiguous, its spirit is evident. It is certain that the charter does not grant liberty to journals and periodical writings. The right of publishing one’s own opinions does not surely imply the right of publishing the opinions of others. One is the use of a faculty which the law may have left free or subject to restrictions; the other is a speculation of industry, which, like all others, supposes the superintendence of public authority.

“The intention of the charter, on this subject, is explained with exactness in the law of the 21st of October, 1814, which is in some measure an appendix to it: it cannot be doubted that this law was presented to the chambers on the 5th of July, that is to

say, a month after the promulgation of the charter.

“In 1819, at the very period when a contrary system prevailed in the chambers, it was loudly proclaimed that the periodical press was not regulated by the disposition of article 8. This truth is further attested by the very laws that have imposed on journals the condition of giving security.

“At present, Sire, nothing remains but to ask how this return to the charter and the law of the 21st of October, 1814, are to be accomplished? The serious state of the present juncture resolves this question.

“It is needless to trifle. We are no longer in the ordinary condition of a representative government. The principles on which it was established could not weather the storm in the midst of political vicissitudes. A turbulent democracy, which has wormed itself into our laws, aims at substituting itself for legitimate power.

“It disposes of the majority of elections through the medium of its journals, and the concourse of numberless adoptions. It has paralysed, as much as it could, the regular exercise of the most essential prerogative of

the crown, that of dissolving the electoral chamber. By this, the constitution of the state is shaken; your Majesty alone has the power of re-establishing it on its basis.

“The right, as much as the duty of maintaining it, is the inseparable attribute of sovereignty. No government upon earth could stand, if it had not the right of taking measures for its own safety. This power existed before the laws, because it is in the nature of things. These, Sire, are maxims sanctioned by the opinions of all the public characters of Europe.

“But these maxims are still more positively sanctioned by the charter itself. The 14th article invests your Majesty with a power sufficient, not to change our institutions, but to consolidate them and render them more immutable.

“Imperious necessity forbids the exercise of this supreme power to be any longer deferred. It is now the time to have recourse to measures which accord with the spirit of the charter, but which are out of its legal order; all other resources have been in vain exhausted.

“These measures, Sire, your ministers who

assure you of success, do not hesitate to propose to you, convinced that force will remain on the side of justice.

“ We are with the most profound respect,
SIRE, Your Majesty’s
most humble and very faithful subjects,

PRINCE DE POLIGNAC,
President of the Council of Ministers.

CHANTELAUZE,
Keeper of the Seals of France, Minister of Justice.

BARON D’HAUSEZ,
Minister Secretary of State of the Marine and the Colonies.

COUNT DE PEYRONNET,
Minister Secretary of State of the Interior.

MONTBEL,
Minister Secretary of the State of Finances.

COUNT DE GUERNON RANVILLE,
Minister Secretary of the State of Ecclesiastical Affairs and of Public Instruction.

BARON CAPELLE,
Minister Secretary of the State of Public Works.”

CHAPTER VI.

Anecdotes characterizing the gallant conduct of the French, during the three memorable days.

It would be impossible to relate all the excellent traits of these three glorious days; we will relate a few of them, to illustrate the value of the pure patriotism, devotedness, and disinterestedness of the people, in their glory and in their dangers.

Benoit, a gig-driver, without any other weapon than a sword, was the first in seizing a piece of cannon that had been firing in Richelieu street. This brave fellow was carried astride the piece of cannon he had taken, amidst the shouts of his companions in arms, as far as the Exchange.

An officer of the national guards ordered a labourer to prevent any person from carrying any thing away from the castle of the Tuileries:—"Do not fear, captain; we have changed our government, but not our consciences."

A boy of sixteen years, armed with a double

barrelled gun, and two pistols, was the first who opened the gates of the Louvre to the people. This gallant young man was riddled with wounds; they carried him to the church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, and from thence to the Hotel-Dieu, with the Swiss and other soldiers of the royal guards. We regret that we are not able to give his name.

At one of the battles against the royal guards, the latter, being repulsed by the citizens, abandoned a piece of their cannon, which was left in an open field; but, at the same time, it was very dangerous to approach it, on account of the firing. A pupil of the Polytechnic school, who was at the head of the citizens, ran and seized the piece in his arms. "This is ours," cried he, "I will keep it: I will die upon it, sooner than surrender it." Some person behind cried out to him:—"The brave are dear to us; you will be killed; come back to us." The young man would not listen to them, but embraced the piece more closely, notwithstanding a shower of balls that rained around him. At last the royal guards were forced to fall back, by the fire of the citizens,

who advanced upon the ground, arrived at the piece, and saved the brave boy who had seized it.

The attack on the Louvre, made in front by the patriotic band, advancing from the faubourg St. Germain, was greatly assisted by another division, that fired from the opposite side of the river, from the bridge of Arts to the royal bridge, against the Swiss, who retreated on the castle of the Tuileries. This division, after arriving at the royal bridge, sustaining for more than half an hour the fire of the castle and guard house, and surmounting, finally, every obstacle, penetrated into the Tuileries, continuing to fire at those who were in full retreat.

We cannot praise too much the conduct of M. Joubert, who bore the tricoloured flag in the van of the band, and who planted it at the entrance of the bridge, under a hot and tremendous cannonade. This was the same flag that had been hoisted on the top of the belfrey by these brave defenders—viz: Messrs. Thomas, Guinard and Gauja.

Every witness of this action also praises the conduct of Messrs. Picard (a veteran),

Boinvilliers, Bastide, Levasseur, Cavaignac, Dupont, Drolling.

There were 600 wounded, carried to the hospital of Beaujon.

The post of the Swiss des Ecuries, consisting of about sixty men, was reduced at three o'clock to twenty-eight. Twenty brave fellows attacked it without relaxation, from eight o'clock in the morning.

The French soldiers would not be executioners. In the reign of Charles IX. the viscount d'Orthès did not thus find the troops under his command. So have a great number of the officers of the guard thought, during the first days of the glorious struggle. These brave fellows know better the true point of honour, than the executors of ministerial works. Many of them, after having at first imprudently yielded to the usual passive obedience, nobly sent in their resignation the next day, against the atrocious and infamous orders that had been addressed to them and summed up, by M. de Polignac, in these ferocious and surprising words:—"Fire where you will and where you can."

One of them, Count Raoul de la Tour du

Pin, sent with his resignation, the following letter, addressed to Polignac. This letter will remain as a monument of the true sentiments with which it will never be permitted to a worthy soldier to abjure the empire.

“ My Lord,

“ After a day of massacre and disaster, undertaken against all divine and human laws, I have not taken a part in it without reproaching myself; my conscience imperiously forbids my obeying a moment longer.

“ I have given during my life, a sufficient number of proofs of my attachment to the king, for him to permit me, without having my intentions slandered, to distinguish that which comes from him, from the atrocities committed in his name. I have the honour to request you my lord to lay my resignation of the office of captain of the guards, under the eyes of his Majesty.

“ I have the honour to be, sir, your excellency's most humble and obedient servant,

Signed,

“ THE COUNT RAOUL DE LATOUR DU PIN.

“ *July 28th, 1830.*”

M. de Chateaubriand, was walking on the

30th, from the street du Coq-saint-Honoré, to the chamber of Peers. He was recognised. Immediately the mob collected around him, crying, "*Vive Chateaubriand! Vive le défenseur de la liberté de la presse!*" In a moment Chateaubriand was borne in triumph, and carried to the gates of the chamber of Peers.

M. Molé, who entered the chamber at the same time with Chateaubriand, was saluted with the most lively acclamations.

It was remarked that strangers, Russians, English, and Germans, gave all the assistance in their power, to the defenders of the charter. They received them in their own houses when they were wounded; they brought them refreshments and food; in fact, all Europe took some part in the memorable day of the 29th of July.

M. Bavoux, prefect of the police, being informed on the 29th, that the victors, too generous to dishonour their victory, had thrown with indignation into the Seine, the vessels of gold and silver which they found in the Archbishop's palace, gave orders to the mariners to rake the bottom of the river. This was immediately done, and all

the things were on the same day at the police office.

The Archbishop of Paris was arrested on the 30th, at the moment he was about to fly; carrying with him a great quantity of jewels, and five hundred thousand francs in gold, in his coach.

One would have thought that the zeal of the French youth for the study of the sciences, letters and laws, might have given them some confidence in the success of the abominable projects which were defeated by the heroism of the Parisians. But the young men set the most glorious examples of patriotism and courage. Honour to the pupils of the Polytechnic school! These were the young heroes who captured from the royal troops the first pieces of cannon, on the left bank of the Seine. They achieved their victory with as much skill as intrepidity.

There is opposite the Louvre, under the colonnade, and opposite the church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, a plain surrounded by a simple barricade of wood; in a corner of this place, and on the side towards the Seine, were buried on the morning of the 30th, the

remains of the heroic citizens, who, on the days of the 28th and 29th, lost their lives in the attack of the Louvre.

Two large ditches were dug, in which about eighty dead bodies were inhumated between two layers of quick-lime; the dead were carried in large waggons, and buried one after another. The military conferred upon them all the honours due to soldiers and to Christians; they fired a round over this vast sepulchre, and called a priest of the church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, to perform the funeral service. This was the abbé Paravey, who came in his sacerdotal garments, and blessed the soil of the dead; the national guard accompanied him home to his door. The next day on this bed of glorious slumber, was erected a large cross of wood, to which was appended this concise funeral inscription:

“ To the French who died for Liberty.”

Parisians and strangers often visit this modest tomb with tenderness, and strew it with garlands, wreathed with evergreens and laurels.

The court, confident of success and despis-

ing the opinions about popular courage, could not preserve for even two days a firm and determined attitude. On the 30th, the duke of Mortemar presented himself at the Hôtel-de-Ville as bearer of a despatch from Charles X. to general Lafayette, at 5 in the afternoon. The general took the letter smiling and said: "I presume there will be no indiscretion in reading this aloud." The duke made an humble bow, and the general read the royal message. Charles X, in this letter, appointed Casimir Perrier, minister of finances, general Gerard for affairs of war, and Dupin for those of justice. Lafayette was himself held in the generalship of the national guard; the Bourbons accepted besides many consequences of the revolution. The general merely replied that he was commissioned to watch over the public safety, of which duty he would acquit himself, but that he was not commissioned to have any dealings with Charles X.

On the 29th, as soon as the detachment of the line that occupied the station of the Abbaye had surrendered their arms to the national guards of the eleventh legion, Mr. Suberbie, one of them, gave them refreshments,

at the house of M. Dumas, a wine merchant at the corner of Rue de Boucheries, as he also did to two deserters who were set at liberty, and whom he incorporated in one of the detachments of the eleventh legion which was marching to the attack of the Tuileries. An Englishman who witnessed the general energy said to him: "Sir, the valour that the French display to regain their liberty, will be the admiration of all people."—Yes, answered the guard, "and our provident wisdom after the victory will merit the respect of kings."

A tradesman whose apparel did not bespeak easy circumstances, and who on the 28th, had co-operated, from 5 o'clock in the morning in seizing several posts, had not eaten a morsel at three in the evening. A young man offered him 100 sous.—"Sir," answered the tradesman, "I do not fight for money; but I thankfully accept of 10 sous to buy myself a morsel of bread."

It was a doleful spectacle, on the 30th, to see, a large boat covered with a black pavilion, floating below the Morgue, whence they let down on handbarrows, the dead who filled the halls of that mournful edifice. Some

were in loosely nailed coffins, which the slightest shock would burst open, others were all naked; they were ranged in piles, covered with straw and sprinkled over with quicklime, to neutralize the effects of putrefaction. The crowd on the breastwork of the Seine, in contemplating this funeral embarkation, appeared congealed with horror. Violent imprecations of the people occasionally interrupted the solemn silence. The mothers of the dead shed tears, others more happy embraced their children whose tender age had prevented them from bearing arms in this sanguinary combat. At some paces further on, a convoy of the wounded was carried by. They were surrounded by spectators who shouted out "*long live liberty and our country.*" They put back the crowd from around them, in order to let them breathe more freely, and those who passed respectfully took off their hats.

At the taking of the Castle, a schoolboy, who was at the head of some armed citizens, went up to the iron gate, when a superior officer advanced. "Open the gate," cried the beardless chieftain, "unless you want to be all exterminated: liberty and strength de-

clare for the people." The officer refused to open, and drew out his pistol; it missed fire. The boy, in possession of all his presence of mind, instantly seized the officer by the breast, and pointing his sword at him, exclaimed: "Now, sir, your life is in my hand; I could at this moment pierce your heart, but I have no thirst after blood." The officer, affected by this act of generosity tore off the military ornaments he wore and presented them to his noble enemy, exclaiming, "Bravo, my gallant boy, no one is more worthy than you to carry these emblems of honour; receive them from my hand; as a superior officer, I enjoyed the credit of my rank up to this moment, and I am sure it will be continued to you."

On the 30th day, at the Exchange, two men of the working class, were posted as guards on the Swiss and royal guards who had been taken prisoners, whose life had been generously granted. "We have not eaten a morsel these twelve hours," said the workmen. Immediately M. Darmaing, chief editor of the *Gazette des Tribunaux*, who happened to be present, gave them 5 francs, saying "friends, go eat something, and I will take your place

till you return." They seemed to hesitate. "Take it, (said he) for among us every thing is in common." The workmen then accepted it, went off, and returning in a quarter of an hour, gave him back 55 sous in change with many thanks.

Charles X. wished to distribute crosses of honour among the royal guards who had returned to St. Cloud, on the 29th, after having massacred their brethren. The soldiers, to whom he offered them, refused to receive them, being ashamed to accept a reward so badly merited.

The last act of Charles X. was a decree for the dissolution of the Polytechnic school. Napéoleon once said:—"The Polytechnic school is my hen that lays golden eggs." To-day the nation realizes this expression, so spiritually true.

A very characteristic episode of the popular heroism of the revolution, happened on the morning of the 28th, in St. Honoré street; a woman of thirty or thirty-five was shot dead by a bullet, in the middle of her forehead. A baker's boy with legs and arms naked, a man of colossal stature and of Herculean muscle, was struck with horror at this

sight. He took up the dead body and carrying it on his head, brought it to the Place de Victoire, shouting as he went along,—*revenge! revenge!* There, after having laid it on the ground at the pedestal of the statue of Louis XIV. he harangued the multitude with an energy that electrified every heart. Then taking up the corpse again, he carried it away to the station of the body guard, at the bank near the Place de Victoire, and on his approaching the soldiers at the gate, he threw down his bleeding burden before them, exclaiming:—"See how your comrades treat our women! will you do the like?" "No," cried one of the soldiers, passionately gripping his hand, "but come with arms!" The other soldiers turned pale, and big tears started in the eyes of the officers. A few moments after, as they were complaining to an officer of the number of citizens killed by the royal guard, he was heard to say these words, in a significant tone,—“Kill me, kill me: death is preferable to a situation like mine.”

Polignac's wife arrived at Versailles on Monday morning, at eleven o'clock, August 2d, from her house at Millemont. Her car-

riage was stopped, and a workman, going up to the door of it, told her with sadness, showing her the people in arms:—"See what a state your husband has reduced us to; but go on, we will not avenge ourselves on women." The carriage proceeded without further obstacle.

An Englishman, Mr. Knight, who put up at the Hôtel-Meurice, had constantly fought on the side of the people during the days of the 28th and 29th. His valour and enthusiasm animated the citizens so much, that they chose him, unanimously, for their captain. This gallant stranger conducted them to the fire with an unparalleled ardour, and never gave up the command he so well deserved, till tranquillity was entirely restored. Such acts do honour at once to both nations, and show how much the conduct of the French inspires strangers with confidence.

Suché, a stove maker, was watching over the tranquillity of his own district, when it was told to him that two of his brothers were killed in Rue St. Honoré; instantly seizing his gun, he flew to the place,

and fought desperately from morning till night.

Justice ought to be done to the conduct of general de Wals, ex-commandant of the Place de Paris. He ordered the line not to fire upon the citizens, but when they should be attacked, to fire in the air. The officers of the 53d gave the same orders.

The gallant conduct of the people of Chailot, deserves notice. Seventy-five of these brave men, led on by Suché and Villemain, after having disarmed three posts, stood the fire of five regiments of the guard who wanted to force a retreat through the barrier of Passy. More than eighty prisoners fell into their hands.

It is well known at present, who was the man that hoisted the first national flag on the towers of Notre Dame; he carried it the whole morning in a scarf. His name is Petit Jean (little John), No. 30, Rue de l'Echiquier; it was thought he belonged to the bar of Paris. He rallied under his command, a little troop of valiant citizens, and the tocsin he caused to be rung, gathered in a few moments 300 men, among whom he distributed 500 cartridges. At the head of

this little army, which he harangued with all the eloquence of patriotism, this intrepid chief went through every spot where the battle was bloodiest, especially at the Place la Grève and the quays, where the royal guard were letting off tremendous fires. He had the misfortune to see great numbers of his friends fall around him; but by his persevering resistance, he contributed powerfully to the success of the national cause on the bloody day of the 28th. The companions of his glory and of his dangers are anxious to pay a tribute to his conduct on that bloody day.

A workman while fighting in the suburb of Montmartre, under a burning sun, was thus addressed by Dr. Samuel who had established his rounds under the gate:—"Come, my brave fellow, take some refreshments."—"No, sir," said the labourer, "my brother was killed yesterday, and I have sworn to eat but bread and drink but water, till his death be avenged."

They quote a good saying of a veteran of Rue Notre-dame-des-Victoires.

"You have then surrendered your arms," said a neighbour—"surrendered my arms!"

cried the brave man—"No, I only lent them."

A brazier's boy, named Richard, and Dubois, an old blacksmith, fought on the 31st of July, between Sèvres and Versailles against twenty cuirassiers of the royal guard; they dismounted two soldiers and returned to Paris upon their horses.

In the affair of the 28th July, at the time when the resistance was not well organized, in the square of the Hôtel de Ville, a young man who bore a standard on the head of his lance, thinking he perceived some hesitation among the Parisian troops, advanced within ten paces of the royal guard, saying to his comrades: "I will teach you how to die!" He fell in an instant pierced with numbers of balls.

On the same day, a youth of 15 years advanced, in the midst of a fire of grape shot and musketry, very near one of the officers of the cavalry that protected the cannon, and discharging a pistol at him fractured his skull. A volley was instantly poured upon him; but the youth foreseeing what would happen, fell prostrate, and afterwards arising escaped safe and sound. Perceiving that he

had left his cap behind, he returned to the post without hesitation and came back without receiving any injury.

On the 30th July, tranquillity was perfectly established; and Paris after three glorious days of contest for the liberty of France, presented the most admirable spectacle; it was at the same time a camp and a city, a siege and a festival. Some were constructing and repairing barracks, others sung and revelled; every thing was calm and smiling, every thing was grave and therefore solemn; large guns were seen in the hands of young men of 20 years, who used them like old soldiers; soldiers were formerly met with, but now are seen honest labourers, who, apparelled in brilliant cuirasses and gilded helmets, march around the city as conquerors, but without abusing their triumph. Each body of guards belonged to the national guard; it was every where.

Watchmen patrolled the streets, which freed from the enemy's fire, were illuminated during the night; no disorder broke out. In the Tuileries nothing was disturbed. From the Archbishop's palace they took nothing but some linen to be carried to the

Hôtel Dieu. At the Museum the mob tore only the scriptural paintings; all the others were respected. The citizens were in the streets or at their windows; every one gaily passed the night; the men reading the journals; the women preparing lint on their thresholds, or administering comfort to the wounded in their houses, proud and consoled by the idea of having saved their country. The art of war was not forgotten in this great circumstance; all the hospitals without exception were open for the wounded, and the surgeons of these establishments emulated each other in zeal and devotedness in giving immediate succour to the victims of the bloody struggle between liberty and oppressive power. Medical ambulances were established in every quarter where there was a battle, and the house of every physician became a place of succour for the wounded. In this general emulation for doing good, the Hôtel Dieu was particularly distinguished. Situated in the centre of Paris and in the neighbourhood of the most sanguinary affray, it afforded succour to more than 1000 wounded, and took in more than 500.

Every thing appeared to have been pre-

pared, as if by enchantment, for a vast medical ambulance. The young surgeons following the litters, removed the wounded out of the reach of the musket fire; they who had received only slight wounds, were dressed under the vestibule by the care of Messrs. Legros and Jobert, assistants in the clinical department; they who were more seriously wounded, and proper subjects for the hospital, were carried to chambers, where they received the best care from numerous surgeons; among whom were Messrs, Dupuytren, Breschet, and Samson, chief, and Messrs. Menière, Moux, Guérin, Robert, &c. &c. secondary, surgeons of the hospital. All the succours were prepared by the care of Mr. Dupuytren, who remained with his fellow-labourers, during three days and nights, at this post of honour and duty.

It was a sight truly interesting, to behold our fellow citizens who were occupied the day before in peaceful affairs, suddenly transformed into heroes.

We should not forget to mention Mr. Desporte, manager of Hôtel Dieu, who seemed to be in every place where his presence might be necessary at the same moment.

These three great days presented some moving episodes. Brothers recognised their brothers in the opposite ranks; a soldier killed his father; the soldiers and the Swiss, were generously saved; the women and children took part in the combats; young men isolated from the rest, placed themselves in ambush behind the corners of the streets, and fired upon whole regiments; a pupil of the Polytechnic school took a cannon upon the place de Greve, under which he lay down until his comrades came to his aid. One of these brave fellows fell asleep on a matrass destined for the wounded; his sleep was so profound, that he did not awake till they carried him into the Hôtel de Ville; the people took off their hats as he passed, as was customary when a corse passed by. It was an afflicting sight to see wheelbarrows loaded with the dead, who were covered with large wounds.

Old men, and such as were young in 93, were astonished at the three days which originated in the provocation of the ministry, and terminated in the triumph of the people. "Never," said they, "have we viewed such a combat." The most furious combats of the people in the revolution of 89, did not

last more than one day. After this, how trifling appeared the struggles of '89 and '93, when compared with those of the 27th and 29th of July! In this latter period there were no proscriptions, no murders, no usurped power, no profaned temples; and to celebrate the victory, funerals without pomp and a cross of wood, opposite the colonnade of the Louvre, of which the Parisians were so proud, that the Swiss guards were ordered to mutilate it, on account of which action the former have cause to be prouder than ever of it.

At the sight of so many wonderful operations, so unanimous and with so few efforts, one would be tempted to say "*It was written!*" Might it not be said, that France is placed under the spell of a happy and powerful fatality, which wrests her spontaneously from all despotism, and which, when she is in want of its aid either to raise or break down thrones, invariably and justly never refuses her assistance.

The provisional government decided that a pension of 500 francs should be granted to the widows and children of the brave fellows who perished in the defence of liberty, and

that a pension of 300 francs should be granted to the wounded.

One of the national guards, named Jeanisson, proprietor of the baths of St Guillaume, took the street of Richelieu, from the coffee-house of Minerva, where he established a battery.

On the 31st, the court despatched some royal troops to arrest the duke of Orleans at Neuilly, where they learned that he had departed for Paris, during the night; the king immediately issued an ordinance declaring the prince *an outlaw*, and ordering all his *subjects to fall upon him*.

Two lieutenant-generals by the name of Gérard, distinguished themselves in the great national movement. One, the count Gérard, general of the infantry, deputy and minister of war; the other, baron Gérard, inspector-general of the cavalry, and one of our best officers of the light cavalry.

The revolution of July, 1830, was signalized by every trait of devotedness and nobleness. The conduct of the duke of Choiseul in the moment of danger, and after the victory, will remain as a model of patriotism and self denial.

“ To the Inhabitants of the City of Paris.

“ Messieurs,

“ A proclamation signed by the generals Lafayette, Gérard, and the duke of Choiseul, under the title of members of the provisional government, *and having accepted this office*, this was placarded on the 28th of July, and the days following, on the walls of Paris.

“ The result was then uncertain; the struggle commenced; the signers were in imminent danger in case of the royal army being victorious; our punishment would have followed the victory.

“ My name undoubtedly appeared useful; my consent was not even asked. I was a nothing, I commanded nothing; the only risk was for myself; I was silent: I should have thought myself a coward to tell the truth, since there was question of nothing but my head; and I felicitated myself, that the benevolence, with which I was honoured by the Parisian guard, and my fellow-citizens, might have been of some service.

“ Now that the victory is no longer doubtful, I am bound in conscience to declare, that

I never took any part in the provisional government, and that such a proposition was never made to me. I risked in silence, every danger in the hour of battle, I owe a tribute to truth in the hour of victory.

“ THE DUKE OF CHOISEUL,
“ Peer of France, ancient Colonel of the First
Legion, and Ex-Major of the Parisian
National Guard.

“ *Paris, Aug. 1. 1830.*”

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

CONCERNING THE DAYS OF THE 27TH, 28TH,
29TH AND 30TH JULY.

THE details which follow are extracts from letters of reports, and pieces of which the originals are curious; these pieces appear to have been lost in the disorder of the retreat. The state in which the most part of them were found, proves that they had fallen into the dirt. The first is a little billet without date, and without any precise direction, containing these words:—"We must demand from the minister, a supply calculated in such manner, that each regiment, counting what remains for it, may be supplied with fifty cartridges per man."

The following appears in a letter of the 28th July, to a colonel of infantry of the royal guard.

"Colonel,—The major general of the regiment authorizes you to distribute to-day, at your own expense, the quantity of wine you think necessary for the troops under

your orders; the expenses will be refunded to you."

It appears that on the 28th, the resistance of Paris did not permit the rations of bread in sufficient quantity to be distributed to the troops. The duke of Ragusa wrote on this subject to Charles X. The following is the answer that he received from St. Cloud, on the same day, at half past eleven at night:

"I have the honour of forwarding your letter to his Majesty. According to his orders, the chamberlain has employed all the men in his service, in baking the bread you stand in need of. I asked for 30000 rations.

"I believe that it will not be difficult to obtain half of it during the night. I have also commanded 25000 rations from Versailles. Notwithstanding these two commands, I fear that the bread will not reach you before ten o'clock in the morning."

The rest of the letter relates to military affairs, and the disposal of the troops. From this also it appears, that there was no guard occupying the barrier des Bons Hommes; none to protect the route from St. Cloud; that the captains of the guards should, on the next morning, join at St. Cloud their

four companies; that the king had given orders that one battalion of the young men of Saint Cyr, and six pieces of cannon should be despatched to St. Cloud on the 29th at three o'clock in the morning. The artillery, supported by the infantry of the guards, mixed with some companies of the young men of St. Cyr, was to be employed in defending the bridges. The signer of the letter announces to the marshal that he ordered the captains of the guards to place two detachments at Sevres for the purpose of acting on the left bank of the Seine; that the detachments at St. Cloud should communicate by the bridge of Grenelle, with those of Sevres; that he placed watches on the wood of Boulogne as well as the road to Neuilly and that to Versailles, where there had been some gatherings.

On the 28th, 244 *litres* of wine were distributed among the troops of the guard stationed on the Carousel. This distribution was made *for the service of the king*, says the letter.

The sum of 18,241 fr. 40 c. was to have been distributed on Thursday, the 29th of July, by order of the king. It appears by

this letter that on the day alluded to, only 10,000 francs were paid. A bond for the payment of 25,000 was delivered for the sixth regiment of the guard. Lastly, another bond for the sum of 8000 francs, destined for the fifth regiment of the line, states that it was to be put to the account of a gratuity of one month and a half over pay, which his majesty graciously vouchsafed to grant to the army by his order issued on the 20th of July, 1830.

This order of the day has not yet reached us; it is a historical document of high importance, when we consider its object, and the terms in which it is couched.

Thus, wine to banish reason; gold to stifle the voice of conscience and the cries of humanity; bullets to exterminate the people of Paris; such were the last memorials and farewell-offerings of Charles X. to the French people.

On the subject of the revolution, there exists the greatest variety of opinions, the majority of mankind, however, is inclined to believe that the present form of government will result neither in the happiness nor the glory of the French nation.

The whole is an illegitimate and confused proceeding, tending rather to degrade than to meliorate the condition of the people, under whose special sanction and ardent wish, the present system is pompously pretended to have been modelled.

At present the government appears so perplexed and perpetually liable to fluctuations from the slightest cause, that we can scarce look upon it as any thing else than an interregnum—a garment suited for a stormy day which may be shuffled off on the abatement of the tempest.

Should a monarchical form be eventually adopted, we can perceive but two competitors for the throne, the duke of Bordeaux and Napoleon; the one by right of inheritance according to the constitution of Louis XVIII. the other by the legitimate choice of the people. How things may eventuate, it is impossible to predict, though it is not difficult to infer from all circumstances that no member of the Capet family can long occupy the throne of France. We have no desire to canvass the respective claims of these candidates, but the great preponderancy of sentiments and gratitude appears to us to be

on the side of the son of the august Emperor. Can the French have forgotten their golden age of glory and freedom? Can they ever forget the Jupiter of France whose eagles never bore a bolt that was not aimed at her enemies and slavery, and whose thunders resounded from the pyramids of Egypt to the towers of Moscow? Can a grateful people permit the son of the idolized Napoleon to linger in painful exile from his native land rendered so illustrious by his father, while a stranger of a despotic family flourishes a sceptre over them?

As an opinion, emanating from a source so unexceptionable and illustrious as that of the Count de Survilliers, the cherished brother and bosom friend of the Emperor, must bear much weight, we hasten to lay before our readers a translation of his letter to an officer; of which, though not originally intended for publication, we have been politely favoured with a copy from Point Breeze, in the French language.

“ To Mr. L. formerly a French officer of the Republic and the Empire.

“ Sir,—I have received the letter in which

you tender your services to accompany me to Europe, in case that circumstances should require my presence; nothing but duty could cause me to leave this country. Like my brother Napoleon, I have adopted the motto '*all for the French*,' therefore with regard to the nation I have only duties to fulfil, and no right to exercise whether in my own name or in that of my nephew. Governments are a necessity of the people, who can either erect or demolish them, according to their degree of utility: I am therefore resigned to conform to the will of the nation, when legitimately expressed. You are well aware that three million five hundred thousand votes called my family to the empire, at a period when foreigners had no influence in France; you may well conceive that I cannot, without apathy, forget that my nephew, the son of my brother, was proclaimed by the chamber of deputies in 1815; that the Emperor abdicated only on that condition; that the bayonets of strangers alone twice brought back the Bourbons, and assisted at the executions of so many illustrious champions of the country.

"I should have started before this, had I

not seen among the national names of the members of the provisional government, that of a prince with whom mine shall never be connected; convinced that a Bourbon, whatever branch he may belong to, is not suitable for my country. I have repeatedly told you, that the only house in France, which the nation does not, and cannot wish for, is the house of Bourbon; had that family loved France, and known that its divorce was to be eternal, it would long since have renounced every pretension to the throne; this divorce was sealed by enough of French and foreign blood during twenty-five years, without its being necessary for it to cause the effusion, a second time, of the blood of the Parisians, beneath the mercenary steel of the Swiss.

“The great destiny of the revolution is not yet decided: the Emperor Napoleon thought that enough of blood had been shed in the interior of France; he desired to close every wound, he opened the country to all those whom he considered as tired of civil war as he was himself; he sincerely wished for equality, and deferred the entire liberty of the country for a general peace. When an immense and dictatorial power was no longer

requisite to resist the allied powers of Europe, always roused by the rivalry of England and the oligarchy of its ministry, he desired to conclude the revolution; presented himself as mediator in France, as moderator in Europe; England alone compelled him, by the wars she incessantly provoked, to achieve conquests which she subsequently denounced, and of which she alone was the guilty cause, and ended by blasting in France all the fruit of thirty years of heroism and victory, by imposing this family of the good old times, on a regenerated nation.

“As long as there will be any question in France, of a branch of that house, I will remain where I am; my family does not, nor ever did it, desire a civil war. If the nation had declared for a republic, you know my sentiments—they are of an old date—happy the people to whom I could have applied them without peril. You may remember what I have often told the Spaniards: ‘You never could have so much liberty as I would wish to give you, but it is requisite to possess the power of supporting it; time is a necessary element for every thing.’

“It is affirmed that our youth have made

great progress towards the doctrines of republicanism. Government is indubitably a remedy for an evil; happy the country which is prudent enough to do without it; we scarcely perceive a vestige of it in the country where we have so long resided—but can this be well applied to France? and is it not the irritation, occasioned by the absurd pretensions of rulers who have lain as an incubus upon her these fifteen years, that has stimulated these generous young men to a degree of enthusiasm, perhaps beyond what suits the rest of their fellow citizens and the tranquillity of Europe, at the present day.

“There remains a third hypothesis, in which case I would be called by honour, by duty, by all I owe to emancipated France, to Napoleon II., to the son of a brother whom I am bound to love and respect, more than any one on earth; because I knew him from his infancy better than any one, and because I am certain of the truth of his sentiments and his opinions. When dying on the rock of St. Helena, he told me through the pen of general Bertand, ‘Let my son be directed by your counsels, let him never forget above all that he is a Frenchman, that France may en-

joy as much liberty under his reign, as it did equality under mine; let him adopt my motto, 'ALL FOR THE FRENCH.'

"I have positive assurances that in spite of fortune, Napoleon II. is as good a Frenchman as either you or I; he will be worthy of France and his father. * * * *

"JOSEPH COUNT DE SURVILLIERS.

"*Point Breeze, Sept. 14th, 1830.*"



New symptoms of discontent are rapidly developing themselves in France, and resignations are handed in from all quarters. Many ministers, apprehensive of the overthrow of the Orleans dynasty, and a repetition of the revolutionary drama, have thrown up their situations. If many more resign, it may be difficult for Louis Philip to find men adventurous enough to accept the vacant places. By an ordinance, dated November 3d, he appointed Lafitte to be President of the Council and Minister of Finance, in the place of Baron Louis, resigned. The Marshal Marquis Maison, to be Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the place of Count Molé, re-

signed. Count Montalivet, to be Minister of the Interior, in the place of M. Guizot, resigned. M. Merilhon, to be Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs, in the place of the Duke de Broglie, resigned. The other gentlemen composing the Council of Ministers, are M. Dupont de l'Eure, Minister of Justice; Marshal Gerard, Minister of War; Count Sebastiani, Minister of Marine.

*Topographical Notice of Places referred to in
the foregoing Chapters.*

RAMBOUILLET.

A village and royal chateau, twelve miles from Paris.

HÔTEL DE VILLE.

This edifice was erected in 1733, after the designs of an Italian architect, named Boccaridora, sometimes called Cortonna. It is worthy the traveller's attention on account of its antiquity, and the extraordinary scenes which it has witnessed. When Louis XVI. was brought from Versailles, he was exhibited to the populace from one of the windows of this mansion. Hither Robespierre retreated after he had been outlawed. In front of the Hôtel de Ville is the famous lamp-iron, and within the building is preserved the still more celebrated guillotine.

PLACE DE GREVE.

This square was the appointed scene of public executions. The ravages of the mur-

derous guillotine will long render it a place of interest.

PLACE VENDOME.

The name of this square is derived from César de Vendôme, for whom Henry IV. built an hotel in this quarter of the city. The marquis de Louvais, in the reign of Louis XIV., wishing to form a communication between Rue St. Honoré, and Rue-des-Petits-Champs, conceived the project of building a square in this place.

The present square is 444 feet long and 420 broad. The buildings which enclose it on three sides are uniform, and have a noble appearance. They are decorated with Corinthian pillars, and on the ground floor is one continued covered gallery, pierced with arcades. In the middle was an equestrian statue of Louis XIV. which gave way to a column 130 feet high, formed on the model of that of Antoninus, at Rome, and bearing a statue of Napoleon. The statue has been taken down, but the column remains.

THE LOUVRE.

This is the most ancient of the royal palaces. It existed in the time of Philip Augustus, who surrounded it with towers and moats.

The court of the Louvre presents a perfect square, surrounded by buildings. Three were constructed by Perrauld. They are of the Corinthian order, and each has three projecting masses, the middle one of which is surrounded by a triangular pediment. The fourth building is of the Composite order, crowned by an attic.

THE TUILERIES.

This edifice derives its name from its being erected on a piece of ground appropriated to the manufacture of tiles. It was founded by Catharine de Medicis, when Charles IX. destroyed her former residence, the Palace Tournelles.

The palace was much enlarged by Henry IV. and afterwards by Louis XIII. The front now consists of five pavilions, com-

prising that in the centre, with four ranges of buildings connecting them together, and forming one grand façade. Every order of architecture is rendered subservient to the embellishment of this magnificent edifice; but the Ionic pillars on the right of the terrace particularly captivate the eye by their beautiful proportion and exquisite workmanship.

THE PALAIS ROYAL.

This building is in form of a parallelogram, enclosing a large garden. It is of the most elegant modern architecture, little more than the foundation of the first palace remaining. It is surmounted by a parapet, decorated with immense stone vases of exquisite beauty, while pillars of the Ionic order form a series of arcades, through which are given the most pleasing prospects of the garden.

The Palais Royal presents a very curious and amusing spectacle. Retaining the name of palace, with all the magnificence of royalty, it affords a scene of mingled splendour

and poverty, beauty and deformity, luxury and misery, which defies all description. Under the arcades at one end is a double row of little shops, in which is the most beautiful and fanciful display of jewels, china, prints, books, ribands, clothes, and indeed of every possible luxury. Beneath are subterranean apartments, in one of which a motley assemblage is tripping it to the music of some wretched performer; in a second, an equally ill-assorted group are regaling themselves with their favourite liqueurs, from the vin de Burgundie to simple small beer; in a third, a number of miserable objects are crowding around the hazard or the billiard table; and, if you dare venture into a fourth, you witness the most disgusting scenes of debauchery and vice. Ascending once more to the arcades, the stranger admires the cleanly and elegant appearance of the restaurateurs, or taverns. The English epicure can form no conception of the rich and almost innumerable dishes which there invite his taste. The coffee houses are convenient and elegant, and constantly filled.

BOULEVARDS.

Paris is surrounded by the ancient and modern boulevards, comprising an extent of seven miles.

The old boulevards to the north, called the great boulevards, were begun in 1531, and planted in 1660 with four rows of trees, which form three alleys; the middle for carriages and horsemen, and the two side ones for foot passengers. Upon these walks are displayed every thing that can attract and interest the stranger. Theatres, coffee-houses, vauxhalls, magnificent hotels, and taverns, present themselves in constant succession, while bands of music charm the ears, and puppet-shows and jugglers without number divert the eyes.

The old boulevards to the south, completed in 1761, extended from the Observatory to the Hotel of Invalids, the walks of which are longer and wider than the others, and the trees thrive better.

SAINT CLOUD.

The village and palace of St. Cloud are situated about five miles from Paris, on the

banks of the Seine. This place derives its name from very remote antiquity. Clodoald, or St. Cloud, grandson of Clovis, having escaped when his brothers were murdered, retired to this place to escape the persecution of his uncles, and founded a monastery at the village of Nogent, now called from him, St. Cloud.

The palace of St. Cloud is justly celebrated for its beautiful prospect, its gardens, its park, its magnificent cascades, and the master-pieces of painting and sculpture which it contains.

The entrance to the palace is by an extensive court, composed of a great range of buildings, and a façade 144 feet in length, and 72 in height. Two pavilions at the extremity form the commencement of two wings less elevated. The ascent to the state apartments is by the grand staircase to the left, the pillars and balustrades of which are composed of the choicest marble. Four saloons have the following titles, and they are embellished by corresponding ornaments. The Saloon of Spring towards the garden, that of Summer on the side of the court, that of Autumn likewise towards the court, and

the Saloon of Winter facing the garden. All the apartments are adorned with a magnificence becoming a royal residence.

POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL.

This school, which holds the most distinguished rank among the establishments of this class, is intended to complete the education of the students who have rendered themselves conspicuous in other institutions. For this purpose the most distinguished masters in every branch of science, are employed by the government. Every year a certain number of scholars are admitted, after undergoing the most rigorous examination. The number of pupils amounts to 300. The usual course of study is three years. The school possesses an excellent philosophical and chemical apparatus, and a well-selected library, containing 10,000 volumes. Each pupil is allowed 200 livres per annum, by government.

PONT DE NEUILLY.

This village, situated on the road from Paris to St. Germain, upon the banks of the

Seine, has acquired much celebrity on account of its magnificent bridge, delightful gardens, and the interesting views which it commands. In 1606 there was simply a ferry at this village, but an event, which nearly terminated the life of Henry IV. and his suite, led to the construction of the bridge. The monarch was returning from St. Germain with his queen and several of his noblesse. On approaching the river, the horses, frightened by a thunder storm, precipitated themselves into the water, dragging the vehicle into the deepest part; and had not the most timely assistance been given, that great king and his companions must inevitably have perished. The bridge which was built upon this occasion only lasted thirty-five years; after which period the present superb structure was planned and executed, being 750 feet long, and composed of five arches, each 120 feet wide, and 30 feet in height. It was erected after the design of Perronnet. It was opened with great ceremony in 1772.

VINCENNES.

The village of Vincennes is four miles and a half from Paris. It is of the remotest antiquity; and was inhabited by many of the early kings and queens of France. The palace, which was erected by Francis I., had the appearance, and possessed all the advantages, of a fortress, particularly that part denominated the dungeon. In this fabric Charles V. expired, and here the warlike Henry V. of England breathed his last in 1422; nor is there a building more connected with curious ancient historical incidents than the chateau now under review. Of more recent date may be seen the apartments wherein was confined the prince of Condé in 1617, and forty years after, the great Condé his son. Cardinal Mazarine also expired at Vincennes, in 1661; nor should the name of the celebrated Mirabeau be omitted, who was imprisoned four years within the walls of this building, during which period he wrote the admirable letters between Gabriel and Sophia. In one of the moats of this castle the duke D'Enghein was executed, and the ex-ministers were confined here, while awaiting their sentence.

PEERS OF CHARLES X.

The following are the ninety-three peers of France who have been disqualified from taking their seats under the new government, by the decision of the Chamber of Deputies:—

Count de Villèle, Archbishop of Bourges.	Marquis de Mac-Mahon.
Count de Chabons, Bishop of Amiens,	Baron de Grosbois.
Count Salmon du Chatelier, Bishop of Evreux.	Count de Kergarion.
Count de Grammont de Asté.	Viscount Chifflet.
Count de Cheverus, Archbishop of Bordeaux.	Count d'Urre.
Count de Montblanc, Archbishop of Tours.	Marquis de Radepont.
Count de Brault, Archbishop of Alby,	Count de la Fruglaye.
Count Morel de Mons, Archbishop of Avignon.	Count Budes de Guébriant.
Count de Pins, Archbishop of Amasie.	Marquis de Calvière.
Count de Divonne.	Viscount de Castlebajac.
Count de St. Aldégonde.	Duke d'Esclignac.
Marquis de Monteynard.	Baron Sarret de Coussergues.
Count Eugène de Vogué.	Count de la Vieuville.
Count de Mostuéjous.	Marquis de Lancosme.
Marquis de Mirepois-Levis.	Count Ruzé d'Effiat.
Count de Panis.	Count de Quinsoras.
Marquis de Neuville.	Marquis de Froissard.
Marquis de Conflans.	Marquis de Corttarvel.
Count de Bonneval.	Count Humbert de Sesmaison.
	Marquis de Colbert.
	Marquis Aymar de Dampierre.
	Count de Bernis.
	Marquis de Civrac.
	Count de Kergolay.
	Count de Tocqueville.
	Viscount de St. Mauric.
	Marquis de Bailly.

Count d'Imécourt.	Count de Peyronnet.
Count Dubotderu.	Cardinal Duke d'Isoard.
Count d'Hoffelize.	Archbishop of Auch.
Count de Caraman.	Duke de Céreste.
Baron de Fréuilly.	Marquis de Puyvert.
Count de Choiseul.	Baron de Vitrolles.
Prince D'Arenberg.	Count Valée.
Prince Duke de Berghes.	Marquis de St. Mauris.
Marquis de Tramecourt.	Marquis de Levis.
Count de Bouillé.	Count Ollivier.
Count de Pontgibaud.	Prince de Montmorency.
Count d'Andlau.	Count de Maquillé.
Marquis d'Albon.	Count de Rougé.
Marquis de Beaurepaire.	Marquis de Gourgues.
Count de la Boullerie.	Viscount de Causans.
Count de la Panouze.	Marquis Desmonstiers de
Count Hocquart.	Merinville.
Prince de Croi-Sobre.	Count de Suzannet.
* Marshal Duke de Dal-	Count de Villèle.
matia.	Count de Corbières.
Marquis Ferbin des Is-	Count Ravez.
sarts.	Marquis de Tourzel.
Viscount Sapinand.	Count de Labourdonnaye.
Count de Lur-Saluces.	Count Beugnot.
Count de Nansouty.	* Admiral Duperre.

* The Duke of Dalmatia and Admiral Duperre have been made peers again by Louis Philip.

THE
TWO BRANCHES OF THE ROYAL FAMILY
SINCE HENRY IV.

HENRY IV., KING OF FRANCE, died in 1610.

1st. DEGREE.

LOUIS XIII., king of France, son of Henry IV.,
died in 1643.

LOUIS XIV., king of France, son of Louis XIII.; died in 1715.	2d DEGREE.	PHILIP, duke of Orleans, brother to Louis XIV., husband of Henriette of England; died in 1701.
LOUIS, called the <i>Great Dauphin</i> , son to Louis XIV., died in 1711.	3d DEGREE.	PHILIP II., duke of Orleans, son of the preceding, regent; died in 1723.
LOUIS, duke of Burgundy, dauphin, son of the preceding; died in 1712.	4th DEGREE.	LOUIS, duke of Orleans, son of the preceding; died in 1785.
LOUIS XV., king of France, son of the preceding; died in 1774.	5th DEGREE.	LOUIS-PHILIP, duke of Orleans, son of the preceding; died in 1785.
LOUIS, dauphin, son of Louis XV.; died in 1765. Had three sons who have reigned under the following names:	6th DEGREE.	LOUIS-PHILIP, (<i>Egalité</i>), duke of Orleans, son of the preceding; guillotined in 1793.

LOUIS XVI.,	}	7th	LOUIS PHILIP I. king
LOUIS XVIII.,*			
CHARLES X.,			
		DEGREE.	of the French, son of the preceding.

LOUIS Anthony, duke	}	8th
of Angouleme, son		
of Charles X.		
CHARLES FERDI-	}	DEGREE.
NAND, duke of		
Berry.		

HENRY, duke of Bor-	9th
deaux, son of the	DEGREE.
duke of Berry.	

* Louis XVII., son of Louis XVI., who died a child, does not augment the number of degrees of relationship.

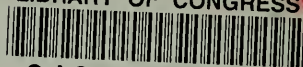








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